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ABYSSINIA IS NOW BECOMING EUROPEANIZED

France to Participate With Britain and Italy in Trade With Country

ENGLAND'S IMPORTS GROW TWENTYFOLD

Heir to Throne Will Modernize Nation as Rapidly as Is Feasible

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The report published in a section of the local press that France is becoming disinterested in Abyssinia and is preparing to yield to that state port of Djibuti in French Somaliland, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns from the Quai d'Orsay, is without foundation. On the contrary, the French Government is understood to be encouraging in every way possible French enterprise in Abyssinia. From other sources, the Monitor representative is informed, the French company received not long ago a valuable mining concession in that country.

Paul Bluysen, Senator, writing in the current issue of the weekly periodical Exportateur on Abyssinia urges the French chambers of commerce and industrialists to take advantage of the growing movement there for trade contact with Europe. Opportunities are constantly increasing and M. Bluysen says that England and Italy are straining every effort to fortify their commercial relations with Abyssinia.

Abyssinian Independence

Italy recognized Abyssinian independence in 1896. Italy, France and Great Britain signed in 1906 an agreement undertaking to preserve Abyssinian integrity and recognizing that each of the three states had certain special spheres of influence, as for instance, England's control over Lake Tana, key to the Nile River, and France's supervision of its 500-mile railway from Abyssinian capital, Addis Ababa, to Djibuti.

The value of goods shipped from Abyssinia via Djibuti doubled from 1922 to 1925 and during the same period England's imports from Abyssinia have increased twentyfold.

Country Is Changing

French travelers to Abyssinia, like Jean Esmé writing in the autumn number of Illustration, describe the remarkable changes coming over the country since Abyssinia was admitted to the League of Nations in 1923, and especially since the recent European tour of Prince Ras Taffari, regent and heir to the throne since the 1916 revolution. The land's medieval feudalism persists and slavery is countenanced, but an awakening is taking place.

M. Esmé told of Prince Taffari's intention to "modernize the country as rapidly as wisdom permits" and the writer noted many cases where the Europeanization of Abyssinia was succeeding. Far, therefore, from the French quitting Abyssinia, everything points to their increasing their commercial activities there in order to participate more fully with Italy and England in assisting the empire's growth.

New Year's Day

As January 1 falls on Sunday, the following day will be a legal holiday, and all editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

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Land-to-Ship Radio Service Opens Jan. 1

By the Associated Press

New York

AN AGREEMENT, effective Jan. 1, for the joint handling of radio messages between ships at sea and the United States has been reached by the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Radio Corporation of America.

Messages filed at Western Union offices and destined for ships at sea will be forwarded directly to the Radio Corporation stations in communication with the ship addressed. Messages received by radio for points reached by Western Union lines will be turned over to the company for transmission and delivery.

COAST-TO-COAST PHOTO-BY-RADIO PERMIT SOUGHT

Radio Corporation Asks for Short Wave for Picture Transmission

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Radio Corporation of America has filed application with the Radio Commission for short wave permits to establish a New York-California photo-radio fac-simile toll service for the photographic transmission of pictures, documents and other material and also incidental transmission of messages. The Radio Commission has deferred action on the permit pending the national short wave hearing, Jan. 17, at which the whole problem of priority in appropriating short waves will be settled.

The Radio Corporation's proposal is presented in completed form. The corporation is ready to start operation following installation in 1928, as early as apparatus can be secured from manufacturers. The plans call for four distinct stations, two at each end of the trans-continental circuit. At the Eastern end the corporation would make use of its Station WQC-WEAQC at Rocky Point, N. Y., and a second station there. On the Western end, two stations would be established at Bolinas, Calif. The corporation is satisfied there is a public demand and need for such a service, both for photographic transmission of pictures and of documents and for fac-simile transmission of messages.

Technical requirements are such it is asserted that they cannot be filled by existing wire lines, either as regards speed or sufficiently low rates, to make such service commercially available. Tests show that at least three wavelengths are desirable to get uninterrupted service, day and night, winter and summer, it is said, and therefore the proposed transmitter will be designed to use three frequencies, 13,870; 6935 and 17,900 kilocycles and wavelengths of 16,75, 21.62 and 43.23. Two transmitters are considered necessary at either end in order to obviate fading.

The effect of such radio communication on land telegraph wires is not known. The messages, pictures and incidental material would be multiplexed on the same transmitter. This is taken to mean that various visual images could be radiocast from the Atlantic to the Pacific simultaneously.

The Federal Radio Commission will defer action on the application pending the short wave hearing Jan. 17. Three or four years ago short waves were considered worthless

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Outlook for Peace in Coming Year Generally Regarded as Bright

European Statesmen Express Confidence and Hope That War Will Not Again Threaten the Peace of the World During 1928

DEEMING the question of peace one of the most vital before the world today, The Christian Science Monitor has invited prominent statesmen in Europe to express their opinion on the outlook for 1928. No two are alike in the degree of optimism with which they look forward, as no two are faced with the same problems or blessed to the same extent with material advantages. Yet there runs through the symposium a feeling of confidence, hope, and assurance based largely on what has been accomplished since the last gun was fired in the Great War. Arbitration has been agreed upon as a means of settling disputes, and disarmament and security, by the very discussion of the subject, have been put upon the road toward fulfillment. While much work has still to be done by way of revision and modification of agreements and arrangements entered into, the achievements to the credit of those earnestly seeking peace strengthen the belief that the year at hand will mark another milestone on the way toward a world unencumbered by the menace of war.

France

ARISTIDE BRIAND
Minister of Foreign Affairs

I firmly believe that the year 1928 will witness an ample and harmonious unfolding of everything which in the thought of men as well as in the material order should assure a final peace to all peoples.

I shall be particularly happy to be able to date with this year a pact with the United States showing that the idea of war is a concept which can be abolished in the world.

Great Britain

[Extract from the speech of King George on the prorogation of Parliament, illustrating the attitude of the British Government toward world peace.]

I have watched with profound sympathy and satisfaction the steady growth in the influence of the League of Nations and the increasing part it plays in composing international differences and preserving peace. The recent meeting of the Council at Geneva marked a further stage in this progress. My Government will continue to base its policy on general co-operation with the League.

Russia

ALEXIS IVANOVITCH RYKOFF
President of the Council of People's Commissaries.

It is not a question of peace but a question of war which stands on the orders of the day for a world policy at the present time. Unceasing conflict between different countries, the quick-ripening of new and deeper contradictions between them growing from year to year, the armed forces on sea and land, the struggle of imperialism against the peoples who attempt to obtain the right of self-determination, the right of indepent political life—all this determines the present condition of world politics. Such an extraordinary sharpening of contradictions and growth of armaments must inevitably lead to the new extermination of millions of people and to military clashes, still more terrible than the war of 1914-18.

The conferences, which have hitherto assembled to consider the question of disarmament, also the statements of individual statesmen and governments on this question, either incline to the superficial, or they pursue objects, concealing their own armament and the disarmament of their opponents. Conferences of such a nature cannot in any degree guarantee the cause of the preservation of peace.

Of course, only in the establishment of the power of the working class can there be an unshakable guarantee of peace. But the Government of the Soviet Union participated in the preparatory disarmament conference, in order to attempt, even under present conditions, to put the question of full disarmament honestly in the correspondence in the interests of all toilers.

The proposals of the delegation of the Soviet Union at the Geneva Preparatory Disarmament Conference explained fully, and not for the first time, the position of the Soviet Government regarding the question of a guarantee of peace and general disarmament, the question which agi-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

WORLD'S RACES NEARER ACCORD, DR. MOTT FINDS

Aid of Student Volunteers Sought in Hastening Era of Good Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—The gradual blending of Christian ethics into the world forces that are making for the unity and solidarity of the human race was pictured to the Student Volunteer Movement convention by Dr. John R. Mott, pioneer in the student movement in the United States and other countries. In tracing progress made during the last decade he said:

"We see political organizations such as the International Labor Office, the World Court and the League of Nations, intellectual institutions such as the Pan-Pacific Congress and Williamstown Institute, and foundations such as the Carnegie and Rockefeller endowments all functioning together in a constructive manner for the removal of causes of ill will, and substituting for them the forces of good will and friendship.

"These movements cannot be ade-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Arbitration Displacing Juries in Civil Cases, Says Dean Pound

Decisions by "Twelve Good Men and True" Almost Obsolete and Losing Ground Elsewhere, Harvard Man Tells Bar Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—Jury trial in civil cases is gradually becoming obsolete, Roscoe Pound, dean of the law school of Harvard University, declared before the annual convention of the Nebraska Bar Association.

"A characteristic of the common law is popular participation in the administration of justice through the jury," he said in part. "This characteristic had an extreme development in the United States. It appealed to pioneer versatility, to the pioneer's feeling that any man was competent to do anything. Hence we conferred greater powers upon juries than they ever had in England, and left them much more free from judicial control than they had been in any other English-speaking land.

"The city dweller today has no such neighborhood knowledge as the common law jury presupposes. His experience is likely to be limited to his office, or shop, or desk, and the daily journey to and from his cell in an apartment house.

"From that narrow environment he is called upon to deal with cases out of his experience and out of the confined orbit of his life; cases which, it may be, involve country-wide transactions or details with which only a specialist may deal effectively.

"Moreover, the congested dockets of the courts, the long or even continuous sittings of trial courts in our cities, and the large panels called for by cases of public interest, have made jury trial a serious economic drain for which the civil jury of today is felt, by the business community, to offer no compensating advantage.

"In England the civil jury is no longer much used, and with us it is obviously moribund. Subject after subject is taken away from the courts and confined to arbitration boards in order to avoid the delay and expense and uncertainty of jury trial. The proved inapplicability of jury trial to commercial cases has led to a new growth of arbitration with legislation in every part of the land, extending its scope and powerful organizations of business men urging it in new directions.

Trend Away From Juries

"Constitutional amendments in a growing number of jurisdictions admit of verdicts by less than the whole number of jurors. In more than one jurisdiction the practice of waiving jury trial is extending to criminal cases. Indeed in Maryland it is now a settled practice to waive a jury even in the most serious felonies, and there are cases to be found in the reports of that State in which trials for murder were had by the court without a jury.

"What is perhaps even more significant, powers of reviewing the verdicts of juries are being conferred upon courts in some of our most conservative states, and courts else-

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LABOR PROBLEM OF CHILD FOUND FAR FROM GOAL

Still Long Way to Go Despite Progress, Says Student of Conditions

MORE UNIFORM LAWS DECLARED NECESSARY

No State Has Given Maximum Protection, He Says, Others Fall Below Minimum

Child labor reform has achieved remarkable results but it still has a long way to go, in the opinion of Charles F. Bradley, treasurer of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, in a special interview reviewing and summarizing the progress of this movement throughout the United States.

Pointing to Massachusetts as a pioneer in the movement and emphasizing the need for uniform laws, he said that "no one state has vouchsafed to its children the maximum protection which should be given them and many states fall far below the minimum requirements."

Mr. Bradley, however, made it plain that all work by children was not to be considered as child labor.

"Reform," he said, "is directed at that which exploits the mere physical labor power of boys and girls.

Problem Right at Home

"We must remember that child labor exists and children need protection not only in places or states far distant, but oftentimes at home," he advised. "Don't use all your sympathies on the poor child of whom you read. Turn the glasses on your own neighborhood as if you were a stranger. Find out about the children out of school, the girls in the workshops, the newsboys on the streets in your own community. The only way to make the United States free from the blot of child labor is to free each town and city from it.

"The aim of child-labor reform is not an unoccupied but a well-occupied childhood," he explained. "The true antithesis of child labor is education, not only because child labor interferes with schooling but because it fails to yield the educational values found in suitable work and suitable play. Laws regarding education have always been closely allied with the child-labor laws, and the two should dovetail.

"The occupation itself does not always create the conditions of child labor in gainful employment, but rather the failure to consider the needs both physical and educational of the individual child. Much that is now necessarily included as child labor can be changed into suitable children's work by changing its character, its environment, giving it new possibilities of training and advancement and of personality development."

Against Physical Exploitation

Speaking of the little factory girl who sews on buttons or makes powder puffs, the boy who spends long hours on the street corner selling papers, or who goes to the mine or mill with his father, and the children wh owith their parents "follow the crops," picking vegetables, fruit and cotton, Mr. Bradley observed that in whatever occupation these children are employed it is usually for monotonous, dulling, physical tasks.

"But," he continued, "is all work of children child labor? By no means. It is regrettable that hosts of children, especially in our cities, are growing up without any training or experience of suitable work activities which is a necessary and important part of life and education. Wholesome, educational work for children—there is far too little of it available—is not to be condemned as child labor unless it interferes with more valuable opportunities such as are afforded in schools that are adapted to child nature.

"Although child labor cannot be wholly defined in terms of hours of work, age, wages and the like, child labor laws must necessarily be so defined. Massachusetts was the pioneer state in this movement when in 1836 and 1842 it enacted statutes requiring that children between 12 and 15 years old in factories attend school at least three months in each year and that children under 12 years old should not work more than 10 hours a day in factories.

What Has Been Accomplished

"We have come a long way in child protection in the United States. For instance, in 1832, two-fifths of all the employees of New England factories were children between 7 and 16 years of age, and the hours of work were from daylight to 8 p. m. Now in Massachusetts, children under 16 years form only 2.7 per cent of the total number of employees in mills, factories and workshops and they work an eight-hour day."

He called attention to the code drawn up by the National Child Labor Committee as a minimum standard for legal protection of children, urging that each person interested should find out how his state ranks in comparison to this standard and join the local forces working to remedy defects in the state laws. These standards, which are not a maximum but a minimum, he summarized as follows:

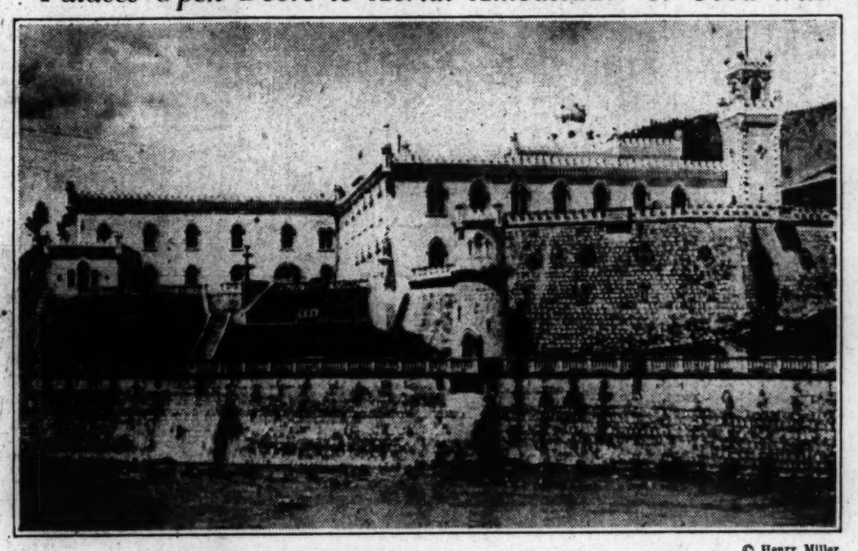
Summary of Standards

No child under 14 years of age to be employed or permitted to work at any gainful occupation except in domestic service or agriculture. Fourteen states allow exemptions below this standard.

No child under 16 years of age to be employed or permitted to work at employments hazardous or detrimental to children of that age. Sixteen states, for instance, do not prohibit children under 16 years from oiling and wiping machinery in motion.

No child under 16 years to work before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m. Thir-

Palaces Open Doors to Aerial Ambassador of Good Will



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Col. Charles A. Lindbergh Will Be the Guest of Honduras During His Central American Flight, and Will Be Received by President Baraona in the Royal Palace at Tegucigalpa, the Capital.

COL. LINDBERGH SHOWS ANEW HIS SKILL IN FLYING

British Honduras Landing a Notable Achievement—Termed "Peace Herald"

BELIZE, British Honduras (AP)—Enthusiasm in Central America for the exploits of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was intensified by the skill with which he landed on a small field here Friday morning.

The flier gave a proof of his flying dexterity when he guided the Spirit of St. Louis to earth with the narrowest margin of safety in a city where no land plane has ever alighted before. In completing the 250-mile flight from Guatemala City in 3 hours and 25 minutes, his plane bogged in the sandy soil of the field. It was removed, undamaged, to firmer ground.

Colonel Lindbergh looked the field over before he circled down and decided that he could land here instead of merely flying over Belize and continuing on to San Salvador.

The plane came down over the northern end of the narrow sports field, so low that it barely missed telephone wires running across that end. Colonel Lindbergh realized that he would have to bring his plane to earth as near the northern end of the 400-yard field as possible to avoid hitting a grandstand at the southern end. Lightly the plane landed and the flier swerved it just in time to avoid the grandstand.

Welcomed by Governor

The crowd which up to this time had been orderly broke through the police cordon in their enthusiasm. The reception committee formed a protecting line about Colonel Lindbergh by linking their arms and escorted him to the golf club where he was welcomed by Sir John Burdon, Governor of Honduras.

On the arrival of the Governor and his suite at the club the British and American national anthems were played by the Colonial Band which had been diligently practicing the "Star-Spangled Banner" for the occasion.

When the cheering masses in front of and inside the club house could be quieted, the Mayor read his address of welcome. He said that in honoring the colony with his visit, he hoped that Colonel Lindbergh also would assist in making it better known abroad. He declared that the visit of the American flier here would live in the thoughts of the people for generations to come.

Public Holiday Declared

Colonel Lindbergh smiled and bowed in acknowledgment. He said that he was glad that he had come to British Honduras and laughingly admitted that there were a few in

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Fivefold Increase in Crops Is Reported From Fields Covered With Paper Carpets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The increasing of crops five or six-fold through the use of a carpet of coarse paper spread all over the ground not taken up by the plants was outlined by Dr. L. H. Flint of the United States Department of Agriculture to the Botanical Society of America in convention here.

This carpet, known as the mulch system, was first tried out in growing pineapples in Hawaii. It worked so well that experiments were begun in a temperate climate. After three years of research, Dr. Flint reported that the "mulch" will function with excellent results in temperate climates. The system increases the soil warmth, keeps the water in the soil and prevents weeds from growing.

The vowel sounds of words can now be photographed. Dr. Mark H. Liddell of Purdue University told the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The voice, photographed by means of a cathode ray oscillator, appears on the film as a wavy line, the waves representing the dominant sound. In this way the vowels of a word may be split up on the spectrum of sound, just as a prism splits up white light into the colors of the rainbow.

As a result, it is possible to distinguish between the sounds which make pleasant and unpleasant music, gentle and harsh voices. The discovery will aid much in the study of language, Dr. Liddell declared.

The association's $1000 prize was awarded to Dr. H. J. Muller of the University of Texas, for investigations with the X-ray.

A cyclone or general storm area increases in size as it moves northeastward across the United States and Canada, Dr. W. J. Hpmhpreys, of the United States Weather Bureau, told the American Meteorological Association.

He pointed out that the storm consists of a swirl from cold air on the northwestern side and warm humid air on southeastern side and moving further north, the cold air becomes colder while the warm air remains about the same. Therefore the storm becomes intensified. It also grows faster by night than by day.

PALESTINE JEWS ARE NOW GIVEN WIDE POWERS

Three Years' Consistent Labors Result in Legally Constituted Basis

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

JERUSALEM—The National Council of Palestine Jews will be granted wide powers over the Jewish community in Palestine in an ordinance to be promulgated on Jan. 1, after three years' constant consultation between the British Government and the Zionist organization, both in London and Jerusalem. Col. Frederick Kisch, representing the Palestine executive in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"The community regulations give a legal basis to the secular organization of the Jewish community already in existence, and enable further developments of a community now passing from a voluntary to a legally constituted status. The main feature of the new regulations is the power given to the elected assembly to authorize local communities to levy taxes for education, relief, the maintenance of rabbinical offices and secular administrative organization.

"The ordinance is based on the rule of only one Jewish community in Palestine, although liberty of conscience is safeguarded in allowing dissenting individuals and groups to withdraw from the community regulations. Though giving too much freedom to dissenters, it provides a basis on which the Jewish community is able to build itself up as a strong, self-contained community in the widest sense, gradually itself taking up an increasing share of the burden of caring for its own needs."

COTTON PROCESS FOR ROADBEDS PROVES SUCCESS

Experiments Continuing in Resurfacing Country Highways

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Experiments in resurfacing country roads by embedding a coarse cotton fabric into the top soil of the roadway has proved so successful they may lead to a new and extensive demand for cotton in connection with road improvement projects throughout the country, according to an announcement just made by the Cotton-Textile Institute here. Engineers here declared this is the first time cotton has been used in connection with roadbuilding.

The stretch of state highway which has been treated with the "cotton process" is located in New berry County, South Carolina, and the experiment is being conducted under the supervision of Charles H. Moorefield, state highway engineer. The road has been in constant use since the cotton top was laid 15 months ago and is standing up satisfactorily under traffic.

To Continue Experiments

Experiments must be continued over a period of several years, however, before the process can be declared a "complete engineering success," Mr. Moorefield said.

The roadway which was selected for the experiment was known locally as a top soil road, which consisted principally of small-size gravel with a mixture of sand and clay as binding material.

The first step in the resurfacing process was to scarify the surface of the road. As it gradually rebonded under traffic, the surface was smoothed by scrapers or drags. Then a prime coat of light tar was applied and allowed to "set." The next day an open weave cotton fabric, having a yarn count of seven threads per square inch in both warp and filling and weighing approximately seven ounces per yard, was spread over the tar.

Hot Asphalt Applied

When the fabric was in place, hot asphalt of 150 to 200 penetration was applied and then covered with coarse sand to give a wearing surface. The road was ready for traffic immediately after the surface treatment had been completed.

"After nearly a year this section of improved highway shows very little, if any, wear," Ernest C. Morse, in charge of the new uses section of the institute, said.

"When engineers examined it recently, they found the cotton membrane was performing its function admirably. The materials used in surfacing the road had been kept in place, and there was little tendency for 'duck nests' or holes to form in the road.

"The cost of installing and maintaining this type of highway is estimated to be so low that such improvement would be practical in thinly settled localities where the cost of other types of improved highway might be prohibitive."

DIRIGIBLE EXPERT SAILS

NEW YORK (AP)—Captain Anton Heinen, dirigible expert, has sailed for London, where he will confer with Commander Burney, head of the Aircraft Guaranty Company, in reference to a proposed combination between that firm and the New York Shipbuilding Company for the construction of two airships authorized by Congress last spring.

Who Will Be Chosen in 1928?

Presenting a series of character sketches of men who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for President of the United States. Inclusion of an individual in the series does not imply that he aspires to the office. Publication of these sketches does not carry the implication that The Christian Science Monitor indorses any candidate.

17—CALVIN COOLIDGE

President's Strong Appeal to Rank and File of Citizens Puzzles Politicians—Makes No Explanations, but "Brings in the Wood"

By CORA RIGBY

Manager, Washington Bureau, The Christian Science Monitor

THAT Calvin Coolidge could have received the Republican nomination without effort and could easily have been re-elected President of the United States, is an opinion widely held. It was no opponent, no rival, who halted the trend toward Coolidge. The only man who could stop it was the President himself, and he acted. The first time it was done with such dramatic effect that the entire country was startled. The homely simplicity of the statement, "I do not choose to run for President in 1928," made it to one man seem final; to another, open to modification. Months passed and everyone but Mr. Coolidge discussed his possible candidacy. Mr. Hoover restrained his friends from campaigning for him because he was not sure of his Chief's attitude. Others hesitated. Then Mr. Coolidge spoke. His second declaration was made in as characteristic fashion as the first. At his summer home in the Black Hills he had handed each of the newspaper correspondents a slip of paper bearing the few words of his declination. At the White House he said to the members of the Republican National Committee:

"My statement stands. No one should be led to suppose that I have modified it. My decision will be respected. After I had been eliminated, the party began, and should vigorously continue the serious task of selecting another candidate from among the numbers of distinguished men available."

Even now, there are men in public life, and private, who yearn to see Calvin Coolidge in the White House and who hold to the belief that he will yet be drafted. It is never safe to make forecasts about Calvin Coolidge. Many a critic, friendly and otherwise, has gone wrong by predicating certain conclusions based on the rule of average probabilities and has had to revise them in accordance with Coolidge actualities. Yet he is one of the most consistent characters in history.

The paradox that men see in Calvin Coolidge is largely due to the making of situations into which they are surprised to find that he does not fit. He makes his own moves, on

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The World BUSINESS OUTLOOK for 1928

A SERIES of articles discussing business trends in the principal commercial nations of the world. The first will appear

Tuesday

teen states do not carry out this provision.

No such child to work more than eight hours a day or six days a week or 48 hours a week. Fourteen states do not have this provision.

No such child to work, except in domestic service or agriculture, without a permit from a school official showing his completion of the eighth grade or its equivalent. Twelve states have no definite grade requirement.

No child under 18 years old to be employed or permitted to work at an occupation or in a place hazardous or detrimental to children of that age.

Mr. Bradley called attention also to the situation in 13 states by which minors illegally employed are excluded from benefit of the workmen's compensation laws, and asked why this premium should be placed upon violation of the child labor laws. He added that an increasing number of states are providing double or treble compensation to minors so employed.

COAST-TO-COAST PERMIT SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

and were relegated to the use of amateurs. Amateurs developed the waves and they are now considered increasingly valuable. The short wave hearing also is arousing increasing interest. The time of the meeting has been once extended, and may be made to include a second day. Many different groups will make their views heard. The chief question is the priority and necessity for radio services on short waves or high frequencies.

It takes 10 days to two weeks to travel from New York to Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa, by boat—when there is a boat. Cable messages, according to the experience of the Firestone Rubber Company between their Akron, O., plant and their inland rubber plantations in Liberia take two days to a week to reach interior points. Accordingly the rubber company has made application, approved by the Federal Radio Commission, to set up the first direct continent-to-continent radio communication of a private firm, and March 1 is the date for linking the tropic African jungle and the mart of commerce at Akron in instantaneous communication.

Amateur Helps Out

An amateur wireless receiver of Springfield, Mass., unwittingly helped the promised development. Sitting up to all hours of the night he intercepted messages which on investigation proved to come from the Liberian Government's radiocasting station in far away west Africa. The news heartened the Akron firm which had already planned the new step, for it again proved the feasibility of wireless communication with the distant "rubber coast" of the little Negro republic. This country was originally created in 1822 under the instrumentality of the United States as a place where freed American slaves might return if they desired.

The Firestone Company is the second largest consumer of rubber in the world and owns and operates plantations in Liberia to supply part of its raw material. It is claimed that its rubber plantation there is the most substantial American effort against restrictive practices on rubber output. Direct and prompt communication with the plantations is held vital to management to secure steady supply and reduce costs.

The construction permit was authorized in November. The Liberian Government has authorized the radiocasting station at its end. Construction of the experimental station "8XAS" has been completed at Akron, and experiments are under way to determine the best formula for satisfactory communication using both directional and non-directional types. Power has not yet been set, the original application being from 200 to 5000 watts.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY ANTHROPOLOGISTS

LAWRENCE, Mass. (AP)—Officers of the American Anthropological Association for 1928 were elected at Phillips Andover Academy at the conclusion of a three days' session. They are: President, H. M. Sauille, New York; first vice-president, Dr. A. V. Kidder, Andover; second vice-president, F. C. Cole; secretary, A. T. Hallowell, Pennsylvania; treasurer, E. W. Gifford, California; editor-in-chief, A. A. S. Magazine, R. H. Lowie; assistant editors, E. W. Gifford, California, and F. G. Speck; executive committee, J. A. Mason, Dr. Gladys Reichard, New York; Dr. N. H. Judd, Washington; representative to the A. A. A. S., H. J. Spinder, Harvard University; representative, S. S. R. C., P. E. Goddard, New York; representative R. N. C., J. H. Mason and the Rev. John M. Cooper.

Officers elected to the Folk Lore Society, sessions of which were held in conjunction with the A. A. S., are: President, A. M. Tozzer; vice-president, C. M. Bardeau; secretary, Miss Gladys Reichard, and treasurer, T. E. Goddard.

CORRECT TIME RADIOCAST

LONDON (AP)—Greenwich Observatory has begun to flash the correct time to the world through the high-power radio station at Rugby. The Greenwich time signals will provide a double check with Eiffel Tower reports from Paris. Ships at sea, geographers and surveyors are expected to benefit especially by the new system. The signals are sent from Greenwich by landline to the Central Telegraph Office and thence to Rugby, where they are transmitted twice a day, at 9:55 a. m. and 5:55 p. m., the final beats registering the exact hours of 10 a. m. and 6 p. m.

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THREE STATES CO-OPERATE IN REGIONAL PLAN

Success Reported in Co-ordinating Development of Philadelphia Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Progress in a regional planning movement which has overspread into three states to bring inter-related communities together is reviewed as an encouraging precedent for cities and groups of cities everywhere in a report of the Regional Planning Federation of the Philadelphia Tri-State District.

Reviewing the accomplishments of the three years since the federation's organization, Col. Samuel P. Wetherell Jr., president, predicted the new year will be marked by steady advancement toward the goal of mapping out a master plan for the tri-state region within a 35-mile radius of Philadelphia.

Metropolitan Philadelphia will have a population of 4,260,000 persons in 1940 if the present trend continues, and 5,716,000 in 1970, Col. Wetherell declared, emphasizing the importance of the planning activities.

"The metropolitan district is becoming 'regionally conscious,'" he said. "There is an ever-increasing disposition on the part of the hundreds of separate political subdivisions in the region to disregard their arbitrary boundaries and to plan for the co-ordinated physical development of the entire region."

Awakening to Advantages

"As indicative of the awakening to the possibilities of regional planning, numerous cities, towns and boroughs in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, all within commuting distance of Philadelphia, have held during the past three years more than 200 meetings, emphasizing the importance of inter-community planning and co-operation.

"Within three to three and one-half years," Colonel Wetherill said, "we hope to have available in the form of a master plan a composite study of those factors which will determine the ultimate possibilities of metropolitan Philadelphia. This mosaic of separate expert studies, scientifically related one to the other, should be invaluable in determining public policy, in fixing the location of industrial areas, residential sections, parks and playgrounds, and the development of our beautiful creek valleys."

"A regional or master plan," declared Colonel Wetherill, "has been defined as a 'program for the co-ordinated physical growth of a group of communities forming a metropolitan district, based upon the most desirable and efficient development of the entire region.'

"Planning is being discussed," he said, "by councils, commissions, civic and commercial bodies, women's clubs and other groups. Technical groups of architects and engineers are co-operating. Out of numerous conferences have emerged three outstanding needs. These are by-pass highways, parks and provision for adequate water supply and sewage disposal. The federation is paying a great deal of attention to these essentials.

Land Offered for Parks

"As a result of the encouragement given by the Federation, various subdivision developers have offered portions of their land for park development. The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania is collaborating with the federation in a study of the effect of park reservations upon realty values, indicating that parks pay profits.

"With the municipal, county and state highway departments of the tri-state region co-operating, seven by-pass routes have been worked out and proposed for ultimate adoption to provide numerous residential communities with accessibility without congestion."

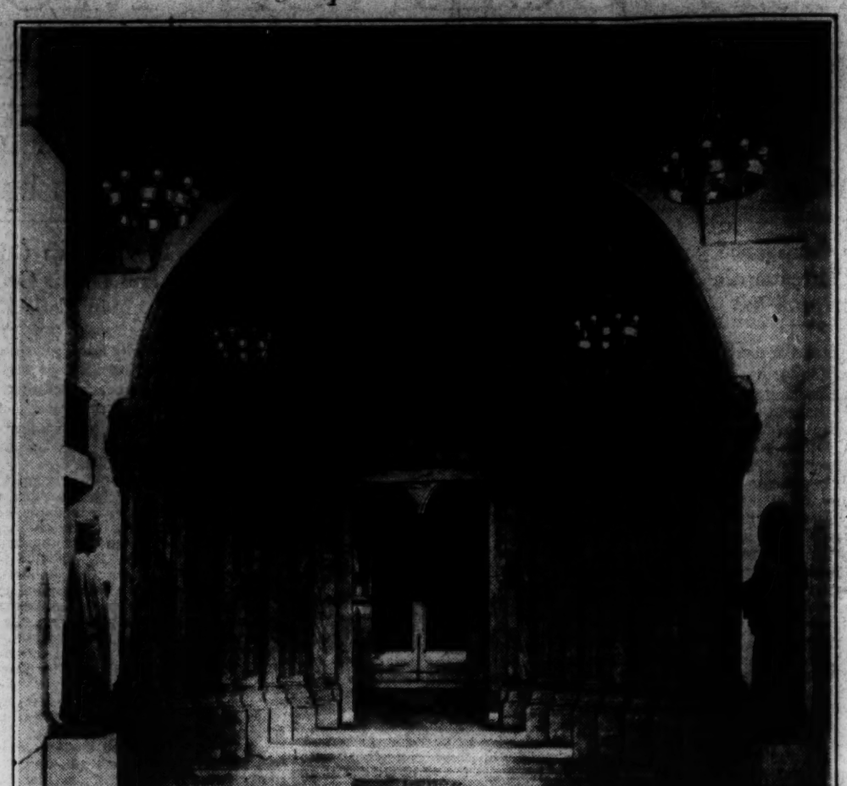
Specific objectives toward which the federation will bend its energies in the preparation of a master plan will include, among other things, an aerial photographic may of the tri-state region; an economical program of major and by-pass highways; a system of parks calculated to serve present and future concentrations of population; preservation of water supply and waterways; co-operative regional disposal of sewage; scientific co-ordination of transportation by rail, water, motor and air; preservation of forest areas; and determination of the sections best adapted to the uses of residents and industries, with a consequent improvement of their relations.

"Each of the projects which are to be welded in the master plan," Colonel Wetherill declared, "will call for the closest application of engineering principles and skill. Each project is vast in scope and possesses such ramifications that only absolute co-ordination with other projects will insure its eventual solution in a manner conducive to the utmost livability of metropolitan Philadelphia."

MISSOURI-KANSAS-TEXAS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Interstate Commerce Commission authorized Missouri-Kansas-Texas to issue $13,600,000 prior lien mortgage 4½ per cent gold bonds, which will be sold to the highest bidder and proceeds used for corporate purposes.

Romanesque Rotunda in Museum



As One Steps Down the Stone Steps Leading From This Vestibule in the Germanic Museum at Harvard University, It Is to View Advantageously the Golden Portal of the Cathedral of Freiburg in Saxony.

Interest of Public Is Revived in Germanic Museum at Harvard

Director Reports Increasing Number of Visitors and a Number of Additions to Collections—Open During Holidays to Aid Students

Expecting that many students will utilize part of the leisure afforded them by the holiday recesses for visits to museums and art collections, the Germanic Museum at Harvard University placed on special view several of its best small collections of casts and reproductions, including its casts of fictile ivories which recently came into possession of the museum, and some of the best of its modern sculptures.

Dr. Kuno Francke, director, points out that an increasing number of visitors lately to the museum has made it apparent that, after the considerable period of time surrounding the World War, when the museum remained inactive, public interest in the artistic significance of its collections had resumed rightful proportions.

Museum Dates From 1910

The original donation which made possible the establishment of the present museum was $100,000 by Adolphus Busch of St. Louis in 1910. For a time the museum was temporarily housed in the Rogers Building and was intended to illustrate, by means of plaster casts and other forms of reproduction, the outward aspects of German art, industry and civilization from the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Its present collection reaches back to the fifth century and the present scope of the Germanic Museum Association is not confined to Harvard University, but includes Germans and persons interested in Germanic culture all over the United States. The new building was opened in 1921 and is a beautiful example of the Munich school of architecture, embodying in its interior and exterior characteristic Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance features.

The collection of approximately 80 casts of fictile ivories, tinted in the colors of the originals, has been acquired from F. W. Miller of Providence, R. I., and includes Roman and Byzantine diptychs, Carolingian and Romanesque book covers and casket panels, and Gothic utensils, both ecclesiastical and secular.

The Romanesque vestibule or small rotunda, with its wooden lacunar ceiling or sunken panels and a circle of white clouded glass at the top is a beautiful example of this period of decoration.

View of Golden Portal

The several stone steps which lead down to the floor level of the Romanesque hall are sufficient to place the visitor in a position to appreciate fully the magnificent golden portal of the Cathedral of Freiburg in Saxony placed at one end, and the Gothic double doorway leading into the Gothic chapel. The effect has been gained of a gradual transition, in going from one room to another, from one period of architectural development to another and is a striking visual history of architecture in the periods indicated.

An inclosed courtyard gives the museum an aspect of being square, a feature effectively planned with balustrades and pool. In season, roses bloom in one corner and, in the center is a bronze reproduction of the famous "symbol" of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, the original of which was cast in 1166.

The Germanic Museum today, its place among the special museums of the United States, the affiliations it now steadily maintains with art centers in Europe, is a striking illustration of the fact that, in a world where men are not bewildered and betrayed by illusions into rash and futile hostility, true art has no political margins to shut off one part of the world from enjoyment of the high achievements in the arts of the people of another.

CURTIS CLUB OPENS NEW YORK QUARTERS

Kansas Senator's Friends to Pilot Presidential Boom

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Definite efforts to obtain support in New York for Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, for the presidential nomination have been started by a group of the Senator's friends, who have opened a "Curtis-for-President Club" here.

Joseph Steinberg, formerly Republican Assemblyman, is taking an active interest in the campaign for Mr. Curtis and has announced that immediately after New Year's Day a campaign would be inaugurated to obtain the election of delegates to the Republican convention pledged to Mr. Curtis.

The officers are Matthew Quay Glaser, editor of the Masonic Review, president; Maj. Robert S. O. Lawson, president of the Ajax Rope Company, vice-president; Royal T. McKenna of Washington, general counsel. This is the first move in New York State to bring about the election of delegates for the presidential election.

RAIL EXTENSION TO HELP AFRICA

Orders Placed for Material to Construct Line in Katanga Province

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON—A Belgian extension of the Benguella railway to connect with the Cape Town-Rhodesian line, and thus open communication right across Africa from Lobito Bay to Beira, is now to be taken in hand, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed.

The Bas-Congo-Katanga Railway Company has placed orders for material to construct a 125-mile extension through Katanga Province. The new section, which is part of a 400-mile gap at present remaining between the Cape Town-Rhodesian Railway and the excellent Lobito Bay harbor, will open an important area for producing cocoa, rubber and cotton.

When completed to Elizabethville, it will also shorten by 500 miles the route by which copper from the Katanga mines, which produced 85,000 tons in 1924, can find an outlet to the sea.

The Benguella railway is a British undertaking through Angola territory, and the extension now to be built is in accordance with a Portuguese-Belgian agreement which provides also mutual facilities for interchange of traffic between Angola and Katanga.

FILIPINOS PAY HONOR TO NATIONAL HERO

Rizal Day Exercises Held by Collegians and Navy Men

Filipinos in various parts of the world last night held special exercises in honor of Dr. Jose Rizal, national hero of the Philippines, who did so much in behalf of their political and social freedom.

In Boston two groups observed the day. Twenty Filipino collegians, who are studying in the various universities and colleges in and about Boston held their ceremonies at Walker Memorial, Institute of Technology, while another group, composed of Filipinos attached to the United States Navy held exercises in Horticultural Hall.

Dean Everett W. Lord of the school of business administration, Boston University, spoke to the collegians while city and naval officials addressed the latter meeting.

WILBUR PARDONS 534 MEN

WASHINGTON (AP)—The prison population of the United States Navy was cut in half by Secretary Wilbur on Christmas day when he pardoned and freed 534 naval prisoners. The secretary said the conduct of the men in the service was such he felt discipline would not be jeopardized.

LIBERAL ARTS HOLDING PLACE IN EDUCATION

Scholasticism Has Yielded to Practicality, However, Dr. Klein Reports

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—There have been so many changes in curriculum and the addition of so many utilitarian branches that it is interesting to note that Dr. Arthur J. Klein, chief of the division of higher education, bureau of education, finds increasing recognition of the educational values described as cultural.

Referring to discussions regarding the relative superiority of the merely intellectual and the vocational ends of education, Mr. Klein says:

"The basic idea is that the practical and the cultural are and must be 'at the grapple.' It means that the cultural and the practical, the scholarly and the vocational, cannot be lumped together successfully.

Culture and Vocation

"It is asserted that culture and the instruction which produces culture are passing away as a result of the development of a situation in which the liberal arts college is relatively less dominant in higher education. It is asserted that the vocational motive now controls students and institutions alike.

"This conviction is based in part upon the widening of the fields of higher education in content and appeal. Immediately after the war, as a result of the rapid training of factory hands and of soldiers in the manipulative processes the idea gained ground that educational institutions should emphasize training to very specific objectives.

"The two-year period gives many indications that there has since been a decided reaction, if not toward reinstatement of the liberal arts college, at least toward belief in general training with cultural implications. Even the vocationalists themselves emphasize a definite and conscious policy of developing general, sound abilities, and individual mental activity as the most practical method to attain vocational objectives."

Purpose Now More Definite

Dr. Klein finds that, with few exceptions, attendance upon liberal arts colleges is not declining. He finds Latin and Greek, mathematics, philosophy, and history holding their own, but he adds that "the purposes for which these things are now taught are not quite so vague and indefinite as formerly and that the methods used in their study partake to a larger degree of the scientific attitude than when appreciation or scholasticism controlled."

He also states that any form of mental application, even when pursued for the purpose of making money, has cultural value.

In the United States, "segregation of culture and livelihood, of intellectual and of money values, does not take place in life. They are intimately interwoven. America is becoming increasingly insistent that they should become intimately interwoven in education."

PHILADELPHIA TO KEEP McFADDEN PAINTINGS

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Assurance that the John Howard McFadden collection of British paintings, valued at $2,000,000, would be kept in Philadelphia was expressed by Chief Justice Robert von Moschzisker of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, one of the trustees.

The Chief Justice said construction of the wing of the new art museum, where the collection is to be housed, has progressed to such a point that its completion by Feb. 16 is a certainty. Under the terms of the McFadden will, the paintings will become the possession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York if suitable quarters are not provided by that time in Philadelphia.

MORE CANADIAN GOLD MOVING TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—More gold is on the way back from Canada. The Bank of Montreal in New York is receiving another shipment of $2,000,000, making $4,000,000 consigned to this institution and a total of $5,500,000,000 from Canada since the recent movement to New York began.

The return of the metal was stimulated by the discount of the Canadian dollar, making transactions profitable.

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MEXICO'S GAINS IN 1927 CITED IN CALLES MESSAGE

Points to New Era in Foreign Relations—Sees End of "Religious Revolt"

MEXICO CITY (AP)—President Calles has issued a New Year's address to the Mexican people, in which he says: "Mexico's domestic situation has been improved and there has been ushered in an era of most cordial and intelligent relations between Mexico and all other nations."

The President declares that the "religious rebellion" has been suppressed and that the few remaining rebel religious groups will soon be dispersed, and, furthermore, that the attitude of the Mexican Government with regard to the religious question is unchanged—it continues to have the same respect for all creeds.

"The Government," General Calles adds, "is not trying to discuss questions of religious dogma. It simply cannot permit any religious creed to establish in Mexico 'a state within a state.'"

The President goes on to say that the attempted revolution by Gomez and Serrano was without popular support, and thus was entirely for selfish ends; it therefore was easily suppressed by the Government.

Mexico's economic situation during the last year, it is pointed out, was very difficult, but nevertheless the Government met its domestic obligations and paid its foreign debts, and intends to make an effort to continue to do so.

President Calles hopes for future tranquillity in Mexico, a new era of cordial and intelligent foreign relations, which has already been inaugurated, and he appeals to all Mexicans for unity and concerted action.

Remaining Issues Cited in White House Comment

WASHINGTON (AP)—While President Coolidge understands that the amendments to Mexican oil laws substantially cover the points in controversy between the two governments over American oil properties in Mexico, it is emphasized at the White House that other land questions involving holdings of American nationals or corporations in Mexico are not affected by the new legislation.

Whether there will be some other form of settlement for land controversies other than petroleum rights does not now appear clear to Washington officials.

In the absence of detailed information, even as to the amendments of the oil law, White House comment is confined to the brief suggestion that there remain other controversies to be cleared up.

COL. LINDBERGH PROVES SKILL

(Continued from Page 1)

America who had never heard of such a colony.

He added that he had intended to follow a direct route over the mountains, but that fog had necessitated a detour before striking the coastline, otherwise he would have arrived in less than three hours.

So enthusiastic were the club members that they all insisted on shaking the flyer's hand, and it was difficult for the authorities to get him off the balcony to which he had been taken and into a waiting decorated car for the trip to the city proper.

The parade, which was led by the Colonial Band and a long line of motor cars, with the American flier in the van, drove through the streets of the capital. The crowd—huge for Belize, which has a population of about 14,000—lined the streets and cheered incessantly. It was a public holiday, the streets were lavishly decorated and all business was suspended.

Eventually Colonel Lindbergh was taken to Government House where he was the guest of Sir John at a luncheon.

It was announced that Colonel Lindbergh had consented to have the flag of the colony painted on the fuselage of the Spirit of St. Louis. The plane has become as much an attraction as the flyer, thousands having gone to the field to inspect it.

Tribute From Guatemalan

GUATEMALA CITY (AP)—The message of Colonel Lindbergh is, "Let us be brothers." Julian Lopez Pineda, long a newspaper publisher in Guatemala City, says in an article written for the Associated Press, in part, as follows:

"Guatemala's sky became illuminated with joy, love and hope, through the presence of the Spirit of St. Louis, which is, without doubt, the spirit of humanity incarnated in a blond youth predestined for the reconciliation of peoples.

"Before this modest and plain young man who rides through the air as if he were mounted on Pegasus, one feels filled with an emotion of mysticism and wonder. It might be said that in this youth all spiritual forces have combined for the redemption of men. He stands in front of the multitude who glorify him as a symbol of peace and love.

Herald of Peace

"The United States needed to produce an exceptional spirit, a Charles Lindbergh, to reconcile them with the rest of humanity. Those nations which feel suspicious of the power of the United States open their arms readily, with all the pureness of sincerity, to receive Lindbergh like a herald of peace and concord.

"This conqueror of hearts is giving a new orientation to the foreign policy of the Americas, proving that arms and gold are only but instruments which have to serve the spirit of international fraternity for the co-operation of all peoples in the great undertaking of civilization and culture.

"I have gazed at Lindbergh several times and he always creates in me an impression which is not of this world. I see, trembling in his lips, glowing in his blushing cheeks, a messianic message. This message has been received in Guatemala and it has been answered with a like feeling of gratitude and admiration, the people seeing in Lindbergh a citizen of the world, a seraphic and celestial ambassador who is sent through the air by the land of Washington to broadcast in all latitudes and to all men:

"Let us be brothers."

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Colonel Lindbergh's flight to Mexico has so stimulated interest in aviation that the Government is planning to establish a department of civil aeronautics.

The department of communications is busily engaged in preliminary work on a program which if carried out will eventually see many landing fields in the various parts of the Republic and adoption of strict flying regulations.

PATERSON, N. J. (AP)—J. Russel Voorhis, expert mechanic, has been sent to Panama by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation to inspect Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's plane, Spirit of St. Louis. Mr. Voorhis will also inspect the plane again when Colonel Lindbergh arrives at Havana, Cuba, and will also inspect several planes recently purchased by the Cuban Government.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh on Friday viewed for the first time the Missouri Historical Society exhibit of trophies awarded to her son, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, after his transatlantic flight and American tour.

Mrs. Lindbergh was enabled to visit Jefferson Memorial Building in Forest Park, where the exhibit has been viewed by thousands, when the plane on which she is traveling back to Detroit was held here for the day because of inclement flying weather.

TRIAL BY JURY SHOWN ON WANE

(Continued from Page 1)

where are assuming such powers without legislation. This is in marked contrast with the legislation of the past and the judicial attitude of the formative era of our policy. No one who studies American legislation and judicial decision of today attentively can doubt that our system of trial by jury must, at the very least, undergo radical change.

American federal and state legislative systems turn out more statutes, absolutely and relatively, than those of any other country in the world and make more elaborate and complete provision for the enactment of laws at stated intervals than ever has been made in legal or political history, he pointed out.

Demand for Fewer Laws

"The demand," he said, "for specific new statutes in particular, is as insistent as the clamor for fewer statutes in general. In the economic order of today the need of knowing in advance the details of what can be done, and what is prohibited, compels resort to legislation whether we like it or not. We cannot expect greatly to diminish, much less to abate, legislative law-making activities. The task of the lawyer, for the future, must be to improve statute law-making.

"Individual liberty and spontaneous individual initiative will not be preserved in the society of today merely by repeating common law maxims or by declaiming against so-called socialism. They will not be preserved by an obstinate rear-guard action against social legislation.

"We must find out how to adjust the classical formulations of common law individualism in our bills of rights to the exigencies of twentieth-century life."

WORLD'S RACES NEARER ACCORD

(Continued from Page 1)

quately understood, nor sufficiently appreciated when considered apart from Christianity. As a matter of fact the Christian religion has been the pioneer among the world's faiths for overcoming barriers to a true fellowship between races and nations."

Doctor Mott called on his younger contemporaries to prepare themselves while in college to go to the ends of the earth as ambassadors of good will and as builders of a righteous world order.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, one of the recognized spokesmen of the Negro race in America and president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., criticized the policy of the United States in its treatment of the peoples of Haiti, Nicaragua, and other Caribbean and Latin-American countries.

He affirmed that the 40,000,000 Christian people in the United States participated in what he called a policy of political and racial discrimination.

"The Christian people of America exploit the Negroes in our midst, depriving them of their political franchise and segregating them in an unbrotherly fashion not only in cities and towns but even in churches. The church in America is falling far short of influencing in any dominant way the social and economic life of our Nation.

"We are witnessing today the gradual enfeeblement of Christian enterprise and this condition will continue until we produce a church that transcends all national and racial boundaries."

Golden Rule Among Nations

Dr. Sherwood Eddy of New York followed with an address that stressed the spiritual unity of the human race. He compared the incentive of missions today with that of 30 years ago and affirmed that since the world was not too big for exploration and exploitation that it was not too big to apply on an international basis the fundamental of love and the Golden Rule among nations.

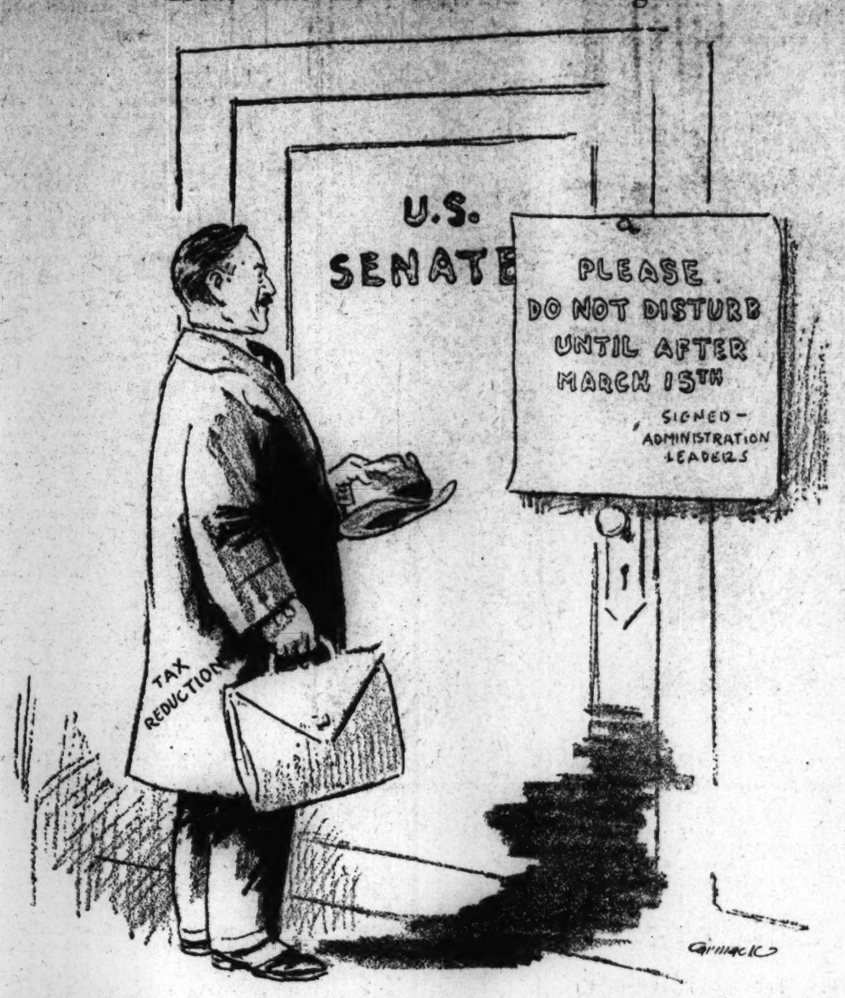
"The unity of the human race implies the mutual interchange of the best within each national culture. The potential brotherhood of men requires for its ultimate fulfillment not only the preaching, but the practicing of mutual respect and of international peace. America, with a total wealth of $400,000,000,000, which is one-third of total wealth of the world, must share its best with the rest of the world."

ALSACE SEPARATIST MOVE IS DEFEATED

STRASBOURG, France (AP)—Rows of barbed wire and plans for the systematic barricading of the streets of Strasbourg as well as mobilization orders instructing a small autonomist armed force called "Schutztruppe," were seized here yesterday when 15 people were arrested charged with a separatist movement.

The movement for the separation of Alsace from France, or failing this the establishment of an autonomous government, reached such an acute stage that local authorities, upon instructions from Paris, decided to act. Dr. Roos, who the police say has been directing the movement, fled the country before the headquarters of the organization was raided, but Abbe Fasschauer, who has long been identified with the autonomist movement, was caught in the dragnet. Others arrested included the correspondent of the Frankfurt Gazette.

Looks Like He'd Have to Call Again



CONGRESS GROUP BELIEVED SHY OF TAX LEGISLATION

Support Said to Be Found in Favor of Dropping Matter This Session

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Some of the most important Republican leaders in the Senate are reported to believe that there should be no tax legislation of any kind at this session of Congress.

Whether this sentiment will crystallize into a definite move to reject tax legislation is believed to be dependent upon two facts yet to develop: the attitude that Congress may take toward granting large appropriations for such projects as farm relief and flood control, and how much Administration leaders feel they can control the situation in the Senate if the tax bill should be brought up for consideration.

In the conclusion that it may be desirable to postpone all tax legislation for the session, the Republican leaders have been joined by the Progressive group, and, most unexpectedly, by several influential Democratic Senators.

T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, takes the position that it would be a greater boon to the Mississippi River valley to have the Federal Government assume full cost of flood control, than to lessen the public income by easing taxation on corporations and compelling the flood region to bear a considerable proportion of the outlay for flood prevention.

The Progressives have opposed tax reduction from the beginning, on the ground that it means further burdens on the class they characterize as the "average" taxpayer in paying off the $19,000,000,000 war debt, and meeting the vast expenditures considered for such projects as flood control, farm relief, Boulder Dam and the navy.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is authority for the information that there is a sentiment among Republican Senators to pigeonhole the tax reduction issue for the session. He declared that rather than see a measure put through which might result in a deficit he was in favor of passing no revenue legislation at this session.

His proposal is to demand that the Senate withhold consideration of the tax bill until after March 15. It is Mr. Smoot's conviction that by this date it will become very clear that Congress intends projecting such enormous appropriations that tax reduction is out of the question and that legislation for this purpose will be dropped.

Mr. Smoot made it clear that the administration will not allow a tax cut above the $225,000,000 maximum fixed by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, regardless of what Congress does. He emphasized that if Congress put through a tax reduction measure not in accord with the Administration's policy it would be rejected by the President.

GERMANY INTERESTED IN PROPOSED PEACE PACT

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The reported renewed discussion of a peace pact outlawing war between the United States and France is arousing much interest here, special emphasis being laid on the possibility that the pact might be extended to other nations. Though the Foreign Office is still reluctant to comment on the present Franco-American discussion, it is declared here that Germany is fundamentally in favor of every step that furthers peace. This might indicate that the Reich would not be unwilling to consider joining such a pact if asked.

EUROPEAN TELEPHONE SERVICE EXTENDED

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON—Great Britain inaugurates the New Year with the opening of a regular telephone service with two more continental countries—Czechoslovakia and Hungary. At the commencement calls will only be possible with Prague and Budapest, but it is hoped soon to extend them. The charges for three minutes are 13s. 9d. during the day, and 8s. 3d. at night between London and Prague, and 15s. 6d. during the day, and 9s. 3d. at night between London and Budapest.

The distance, as the crow flies, to Prague is 650 miles and to Budapest 850.

NEW PHILADELPHIA TERMINAL APPROVED

City Council Acts in $17,000,000 Project

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Plans for a new railroad terminal to be built here by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in cooperation with the City of Philadelphia have just been approved by the City Council. The entire project, including station, street elevation, viaducts, and new and widened thoroughfares, will cost $17,000,000 it is estimated, of which the railroad will pay $8,000,000.

The new station will be on the site of the present Baltimore & Ohio edifice at Twenty-Fourth and Chestnut streets, on the east side of the Schuylkill River. A viaduct to carry the new East Drive over the railroad tracks will be built by the city between Market and Walnut streets, while Chestnut street will be widened and elevated.

The improvement is a notable part in the general readjustment of this section which commenced with the creation of the Parkway, the Art Museum and Public Library and was soon followed by the announced plan for a new terminal for the Pennsylvania Railroad on the site of its present West Philadelphia station. In connection with this, the present Pennsylvania tracks into Broad Street station will be carried through a tunnel and the "Chinese Wall," so called, on which they ran, will give way to an attractive boulevard.

The Baltimore & Ohio development is a block south of the Pennsylvania's station, and on the opposite side of the river. The station now used by the Baltimore & Ohio is a red brick building, and has been in service for many years. Due both to the increased travel which it is obtaining to and from Philadelphia, and to a desire to compete with the Pennsylvania's new station, the Baltimore & Ohio decided to rebuild at the time when other general improvements in the section were under way.

BRITISH PREMIER HOPEFUL FOR FUTURE

LONDON (AP)—Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, checking over the progress made this year toward the restoration of industrial prosperity in England, believes that a better spirit in industry has been shown and a greater desire on the part of capitalists and labor to cooperate with each other in the solution of problems of their industries.

The Premier, looking ahead to the next election, has sent a New Year's message to the Primrose League a Conservative organization of which he is grand master. He told the league that it was "well fitted to assist in arousing enthusiasm and help in combating any tendency to slackness that may exist among the supporters of the Conservative party." If the electors are told the truth" he added, "we have nothing to fear."

Group Now Favored as Memorial to Massachusetts Bay Founders

Believed It Should Emphasize Part Played by Governor Winthrop and Pilgrims—Art Works of World Are to Be Studied

That a group, emphasizing the place and importance of Gov. John Winthrop in the affairs of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and depicting as well, some notable achievement of the Pilgrims, should form the memorial to the founders of the colony, is the opinion of the committee in charge of this end of the tercentenary celebration of the colony in 1930.

Ways and means have been advanced to the extent that the committee is in agreement upon an artistic conception in the modern style of such devices which shall be notable among similar monuments to national leaders and events.

In memorials recently erected in the United States and abroad a trend has been indicated in sculpture somewhat away from the single statue and toward a group which would tell a story more completely and more interestingly than a single figure could, and it is the intention of the committee to follow this policy.

Various detailed projects for the monument are under consideration both in the United States and abroad by the committee of which Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, is chairman, and such monuments as the Geneva Reformers Memorial, the Scottish-American memorial at Edinburgh, the Kossuth monument in Budapest, the Gilbert Medallion in London, the Shaw monument on Boston Common, the proposed Lincoln memorials in Indiana and Illinois, are all being studied in the expectation that from among them there may come a suggestion of a dominant figure in a group.

According to historic record, the Massachusetts Bay Company in New England, set up on these shores first at Salem and soon thereafter removed to Charlestown by Governor Winthrop, thence to Boston in 1630, resulted in the corporate beginning of the city of Boston as well as of Watertown, Dorchester, Roxbury, Newtown (now Cambridge and Newton), Medford and Lynn, all of which places will coincidentally share in the three hundredth anniversary.

The Bay colony proved to be the dominant settlement, eventually taking over the Plymouth or Pilgrim colony, and then being evolved into what has since been styled "the republic of Massachusetts." As history indicates nothing but the utmost good feeling and mutual helpfulness between the two colonies, so there is no intention of rivalry in the proposed plans for the celebration.

The Pilgrim events are already well marked with several monuments and memorials and the "Memorial to the Founders" which is a specific part of the 300th anniversary celebration will only be erected after all the factions concerned in the observance have been fully convinced of the suitability of the design and the form of the monument.

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150.00 to 165.00	110.00
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49.50 to 55.00	35.00
59.50 to 75.00	45.00
79.50 to 98.50	55.00

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Formerly	Reduced to
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Moderation League Reports; Temperance Expert Replies

Increase in Arrests for Drunkenness Under Prohibition Is Charged

Figures Are Misleading and Faulty, Is Answer of Defenders

NEW YORK—The Moderation League, Inc., has made public through Austin G. Fox, chairman of the board, the results of its third annual national survey of conditions under prohibition. The report says:

"The police departments of 602 places have supplied their figures of arrests for intoxication for the three years, 1924 to 1926; 534 departments for the seven years, 1920 to 1926; and 403 departments for the thirteen years, 1914 to 1926.

"The most significant things disclosed by this year's survey are:

"1. In the 602 places reporting, arrests for drunkenness increased from 650,961 in 1924 to 687,812 in 1925 and to 711,889 in 1926.

"2. In the 534 places arrests for drunkenness in 1926 increased 136 per cent above 1920, the first year of national prohibition.

3. In the 403 places reporting from 1914 to 1926, arrests for drunkenness in 1926 were higher than in any previous year, save only the war boom peak of 1916. The 1916 peak was 563,792 arrests for drunkenness, and 1926 almost reached it,—being 559,074.

Conditions in Dry States

"4. Conditions in the former so-called 'dry' states are very much worse today, compared with 1914, than are conditions in the so-called 'wet' states. In the dry states the number of arrests for drunkenness went up rather sharply in 1926, and exceeded any year heretofore; whereas in the former wet states, 1926 slightly exceeded the 1914 level, but did not quite reach the 1916-17 peak.

"The figures for 1914 to 1926 reward analysis, inasmuch as they show both the pre-prohibition and post-prohibition level. During 1914 and 1915, before the war boom got under way, drunkenness remained practically stationary.

"During 1916 and 1917, war boom years, there was a very perceptible increase, following the known rule that, other things being equal, drunkenness increases with good times and decreases with hard times.

"In 1918 and 1919 emergency war-time restrictions on alcoholic beverages (far short of bone-dryness, however) were imposed. Drunkenness took an astonishing drop during those years. Near the end of 1919 the Volstead Act went into effect. In 1920, the first year of national constitutional prohibition, there was a further drop, which the 1921 rise wiped out. Since then there has been an increase every year, so that by 1926 there were more arrests for drunkenness than in any year except the 1916 war boom peak.

Figures Given on Arrests

"To be exact, arrests for drunkenness in 1914 in the 403 places were 531,574, reached the war boom peak of 563,792 in 1916, dropped to 237,101 in 1920 and rose in 1926 to 559,074.

"By far the most distressing result of the Volstead Act is the increase in drinking among boys and girls and young people generally.

"The Federal Council of Churches, in its investigation of the subject, sent questionnaires to 2700 social workers, and a majority of the replies received stated that they observed more drinking by young people as compared with pre-prohibition times."

Statements of a number of police chiefs are cited to show an increase of drinking among boys and girls.

"Temperance by Restriction"

In conclusion the report says:

"From the experience, before national prohibition, of the states which had restrictive laws, from the experience of the whole country during the restrictive years 1918-1919, and from the experience of the Canadian provinces and the Scandinavian countries, we believe that a greater degree of temperance can be attained by a wise restrictive law than by a bone-dry law which does not command the respect of a large part of the people.

"We are also of the firm conviction that such a policy of wise restriction would have the incidental advantage of eliminating almost entirely, the scandalous corruption and bribery of public officials, would stop the growth of the bootlegging industry, would check disrespect for law, and would in addition produce a handsome national revenue."

In commenting on the survey by the Moderation League, Mrs. Cora Frances Stoddard, secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, says:

"The survey of arrests for drunkenness fails at two points: it admits that it does not consider the effect on arrests of increased population; it takes no account of increased police strictness in making arrests for drunkenness under prohibition.

"The weakness of the survey at these points is illustrated by recent data published by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University. This covers more than 1000 cities, more than twice as many as this Moderation League's report.

"Professor Fisher's table shows more actual arrests in 1926 than in 1914. But when population, properly computed is considered, there were in 1926 only 139 arrests per 100,000 population, as compared with 180 in 1914.

Change in Police Policy

"Police strictness in arresting intoxicated persons has substantially increased. In Boston, for instance, since prohibition, police orders have several times directed the arrests of everyone seen intoxicated. This was not the case before prohibition. Despite this greater strictness in this city, the actual annual arrests for drunkenness for several years past have averaged only about 40 per cent of the annual pre-prohibition number.

Of 208 police departments replying to Professor Fisher on this point, 130 said that the percentage of drunks arrested is about double or more than double the number formerly arrested; 152 out of 225 departments say that strictness has increased since 1920; 155 out of 234 police heads replied that before prohibition only about 40 per cent, or less, were arrested. In the same proportion they replied that 90 per cent or more of the public drunks were arrested in 1925 and 1926.

Colleges Defend Youth

"The second chief contention of the Moderation League's claim is that there is a general increase in drinking among boys and girls. It gives the impression that a very large number of social workers replied to this effect to the questionnaire of the Federal Council of Churches.

"It is true that 2700 questionnaires were sent out. But only 214 persons replied. Of these 105 said there was less drinking by youths than formerly. Hence the Moderation League's statement, while technically correct, gives a highly exaggerated impression as to the extent of this particular evidence.

"On the other hand, must be set the results of the half dozen successive surveys of college and other schools which have shown that while some drinking persists, it is, in general, much less in these groups than before prohibition and less now than three or four years ago.

"The report leads to the plea for restoration of the liquor traffic 'under restrictive laws' along Canadian and Scandinavian lines. None of these systems stops bootlegging or smuggling.

Families Pay the Tolls

"The crux of the whole plea of the Moderation League report appears in the final sentence of the report, namely, that new legislation permitting the sale of liquor 'would produce a handsome national revenue,' that is, the liquor traffic would come back.

"Who would pay that revenue? The wife and children of the drunkard. Is there any patriotic taxpayer who wants his taxes lowered a few cents or dollars by that method? At this very moment the Congress of the United States is wrestling with the problem of a surplus.

"We do not need liquor revenue; we certainly do not need to go again to the poor, to the families of modest income, and ask them again to pour into the liquor trade a couple of billions of dollars, taking the money from the modest means of their households for the sake of contributing some hundreds of thousands of revenue to the National Government. That argument belongs to the hoary past of unintelligent and unsocial public opinion."

WHO WILL BE CHOSEN IN 1928 PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES?

(Continued from Page 1)

his own responsibility, after much deliberation. One of the most frequent criticisms of him has been that he considers too long, that he is not prompt in action. It has never been said, however, that he wavers once he has made a decision.

Estimates of Mr. Coolidge range all the way from the view that he is one of the most mediocre persons who ever lived in the White House to the one that he is a great statesman. If the President is interested in such discussions, he gives no sign. Perhaps he recalls those statements from what has been called his political creed: "Expect to be called a standpatter, but don't be a standpatter. Expect to be called a demagogue, but don't be a demagogue."

Avoids Playing Favorites

Although Mr. Coolidge has few personal friends and fewer intimates, he is on good terms with his official family, as he is with the country at large. He has some distastes but he has them well under control. As for open enemies, they are unusually rare for a man who has been so long in political life. The fact that he shows so little preferment for one person over another is in part responsible for the fact that factions and cabals have not developed.

President Coolidge has the reputation of being a man of few words. Ordinarily he says little but hears much. Yet, on occasion, he approaches garrulity. Visitors who had expected to tell the President everything that they thought he ought to know have emerged with the announcement that the President had told them more than they had told him. Newspaper men will testify that a meager question has often opened up a vein which the President has found well-nigh inexhaustible. It is not improbable that he does this at times to keep away from topics that he does not wish to discuss.

At other times he is crisply brief. On such days it is useless to attempt to open up approaches to any subject. There is an air of finality about the President when he does not desire to talk that brooks no attempt to coerce him.

On his genial days, Mr. Coolidge combines dry humor with whimsicality. When he scores a point he has an inimitable chuckle that is as entertaining as his joke. There is nothing spontaneous or robust about his humor but it is often very neat.

Likes Public Contacts

Not only is it a part of Mr. Coolidge's theory about the relationship between President and people that citizens have a right to make contacts with the officials they elect, but that it is the duty of the President to provide for those contacts. Moreover, he likes to meet politicians from the Pacific coast, families from the middle West, business men from New York, visitors from the South, and, of course, neighbors from New England.

To a somewhat less degree he is compliant about being photographed, alone or with individuals or organizations. Many a home boasts a photograph of President Coolidge taken with some member or acquaintance of the family. He is punctilious and industrious. Moreover, he who was too shy in college to make calls upon the Smith College girls and who shrank from social duties as Governor, is said to like the pomp and circumstance that go with the office of President. While he will not stay up in the evening to dance, he will get up early to entertain breakfast guests. The White House breakfasts are known for their strategic importance.

When one considers that the President has received vast numbers of school children, Rotarians, missionaries, trade unionists, members of patriotic societies, bankers, farmers, grocers, clergymen, aviators, manufacturers and other folk, who have returned to their respective quarters of the country to report favorably on the man in the White House who shook hands with them, it is easy to understand that this has contributed in no small degree to the popular support of the Administration which has encouraged the idea that Mr. Coolidge might be drafted to run in 1928.

Characteristic Attributes

The success of Mr. Coolidge is one of the most interesting things in American history, and when his critics attribute it solely to luck, that is no easier to understand than the success itself. If one reads the pages of his biographies, one finds mainly a list of official duties creditably performed and a catalogue of addresses on all sorts of subjects, also creditable, if not distinguished.

There are weak spots in his record. He has at times seemed inadequate. There are seemingly inexplicable acts, but not many. One of Mr. Coolidge's characteristics is that he never explains. If he has made a blunder, he will ignore it, but make up for it by an act whose merit obviously commends it. One recalls the story of the lad in his father's house in Vermont. It was his task to get the wood in for the next day before going to bed. In the night a visitor heard a noise. Inquiry developed that young Calvin had remembered in the night that he had not brought in the wood. He did not say he was sorry; he went out and got the wood. Since then Calvin Coolidge, the man, has more than once not said he was sorry but he has brought in the wood.

Other early traits have persisted, notably that of thrift. Calvin Coolidge found it early practiced in his home where, when he was a boy, the only sugar used on the table, except for rare occasions, was maple sugar made on the farm, and the same standard applied to the household in general.

Mr. Coolidge is often referred to as shy. That characteristic belongs to the past. He is one of the most composed and best poised of men, apparently never hurried or worried and in command of whatever situation confronts him.

Some Telling Friendships

The friendships of Calvin Coolidge are those that came to him through Amherst College. The bond between him and Dwight Morrow, now Ambassador to Mexico, has been peculiarly close and the oft-told story will bear repeating that when the senior class was voting for the member most likely to achieve success, Morrow received all votes but his own. He voted for Calvin Coolidge. Since Mr. Coolidge has been in the White House he has depended more largely on the advice of Mr. Morrow than on that of any other person. The successful banker and trusted friend has been his adviser in important public matters.

Frank W. Stearns, Boston merchant, and graduate of Amherst had a large part in promoting the political fortunes of Mr. Coolidge and has remained his close friend. Mr. Stearns shared with Winthrop Murray Crane, Republican leader in Massachusetts, the discovery that the young man lawyer from Northampton was a very able and promising politician.

It was while he was serving as Lieutenant-Governor that Massachusetts ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Coolidge, who had discouraged the raising of the liquor issue in politics, changed front due to the imminence of war and he notified the dry leaders to that effect.

His Plain Statement

In his message to Congress on Dec. 6, 1927, President Coolidge clearly made known his position on prohibition enforcement with these words: "After two generations of constant debate, our country adopted a system of national prohibition under all the solemnities involved in an amendment to the Federal Constitution. In obedience to this mandate the Congress and the states with one or two notable exceptions, have passed laws for its administration and enforcement.

"This imposes upon the citizenship of the country, and especially on all public officers, not only the duty to enforce, but the obligation to observe the sanctions of this constitutional provision and its resulting laws. If this condition could be secured, all question concerning prohibition would cease.

"The Federal Government is making every effort to accomplish these results through careful organization, large appropriations, and administrative effort. Smuggling has been greatly cut down, the larger sources of supply for illegal sale have been checked, and by means of injunction and criminal prosecution the process of enforcement is being applied. The same vigilance on the part of local governments would render these efforts much more successful. The federal authorities propose to discharge their obligation for enforcement to the full extent of their ability."

Mr. Coolidge's faith—political, social, religious—is to be found in his numerous speeches and addresses given on occasions of wide ranging variety.

It was due to Mr. Stearns that the volume, "Have Faith in Massachusetts" containing Mr. Coolidge's speeches and other papers, was prepared and widely circulated. In reality it was Mr. Stearns' appeal to the people to have faith in Calvin Coolidge, in whom his own faith was boundless. He went to the Republican convention in 1920 to urge the nomination for President of Mr. Coolidge, at that time almost an unknown character outside of Massachusetts.

Facing Every Problem

When Calvin Coolidge succeeded Warren G. Harding as President, having added to the oath of office administered by his father in the farmhouse in Vermont, the words, "So help me God," he had dedicated himself fully to the work that lay before him. His conception of that work included the study of every problem that came before him, consultation with officials and laymen, and public pronouncement of his purposes and decisions.

His speeches as President were an enlargement of those he had made as Governor but although his experience had immeasurably increased, there was to be found running through all that he said the same ideas that had been found in "Have Faith in Massachusetts." Frequently the phraseology is almost unchanged.

Mr. Coolidge is obvious, is often trite. He would probably not deny it. He might retort that it is trite to say that right is right and wrong is wrong but he is going to keep on saying it. It may irritate men of a certain type to hear such platitudes as, "Laws must rest on righteousness," or, "Let us look to service rather than the reward," but Mr. Coolidge appeals to the larger audience of simple people for approval.

All through his speeches runs his assertion that democracy is not a tearing down but a building up. That is why he is suspicious of Socialists and all radical and even liberal groups. That is why he was led to believe that there was dangerous radicalism rampant in women's colleges, than which there could be few things more abhorrent to him. That is why he assures Labor that "Democracy has not only ennobled man; it has ennobled industry."

His Economic Theory

He believes absolutely in the authority of government and is sincerely convinced that the United States has the best government on earth. He believes in a so-called capitalistic government, in Capital as the friend of Labor. "No power can prevent the capital invested in business enterprises from inuring to the public benefit," he told the students at the University of Vermont a few years ago and recently in Pittsburgh he said: "A better understanding has come to the American people in recent years of this method by which we are all co-operating to work out a common destiny. It has brought a great harvest of contentment and a great increase of effort and efficiency in production. In its light the relation between employer and employees has been so greatly improved that much of the old friction no longer exists." This is the economic theory of Calvin Coolidge.

Although a first-class politician, resorting to political expedients when he deems it necessary, Mr. Coolidge has shown courage in opposing measures having strong popular backing, notably in vetoing the soldier bonus and McNary-Haugen farm relief bills. In refusing to let the latter measure become law, Mr. Coolidge realized that it left open the entire complicated question of farm relief. In the main, he stands where he did when he refused to accept the measure passed by the last Congress, but he is willing to talk it over with everyone concerned in the responsibility. He wants an acceptable farm bill, but he will not be forced into approving a measure that he considers unfair to the country as a whole.

Has Faith in Mr. Mellon

Taxes are another moot question. Mr. Coolidge takes great pride in the financial showing of his Administration. He is, he said recently, guided by Secretary Mellon in all fiscal matters. He regards Mr. Mellon with grateful admiration and no congressional bill dealing with financial matters, not approved by Mr. Mellon, will be signed by President Coolidge.

One of his latest and longest speeches, the one made in Philadelphia on Nov. 17, might almost be called Mr. Coolidge's "Apologia." He pictures this land as "the abiding place of peace, universal freedom, holding the regard of all the world as a mighty power, stable, secure, respected."

Mr. Coolidge likes to look upon a prosperous nation, a well-ordered community, but while appraising it, his caution leads him to utter a warning. The Nation and the individual must not slumber. Work and vigilance must be perpetually active. He defends the attention that has been paid to the business side of life. He commends private enterprise and the protective tariff. To these things he attributes "unexampled progress, prosperity and general enlightenment."

As to foreign relations, Mr. Coolidge sees American wealth going out to rehabilitate the other nations of the earth. "We want our moral influence to be on the side of liberty, of education, of fair elections and of constitutional government," he sets forth. We have extended help to our citizens in foreign countries but we have refrained from meddling."

Something like that could be logically written into a platform for Mr. Coolidge to stand upon, if he should reconsider his declination or if the matter should be taken out of his hands.

Mr. Coolidge is known. The country knows exactly what to expect if he continues to be President. The third term issue would undoubtedly be used for all that it is worth in a campaign but the supporters of Mr. Coolidge deprecate its effect. "Coolidge prosperity is worth more than a third term tradition as an issue," said one of them.

An Apostle of Thrift

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

EDUCATORS COLLECT COLLEGE WORK DATA

Will Afford Guidance to Students and Parents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Wisconsin educators are going to give high school graduates and their parents some of the information about probabilities of success in college work which now is locked up in technical journals and educational treatises.

A committee appointed at the request of the City Superintendents Association of Wisconsin and including representatives of high schools, colleges, normal schools and universities, has decided to gather into a nontechnical bulletin such information. The bulletin will be sent to all high school graduates and their parents, and it will come not from any one institution but from the group.

The bulletin will interpret for the layman the findings of the legion of educational specialists who have of recent years counted, measured, compared and correlated the effects of high school and earlier schools records and of personal aptitudes and interests of the student upon success in college.

ITALIAN CITIES MAY BECOME FREE PORTS

ROME (AP)—In order that Italian steamships may have a greater share in transporting the world's trade, it is proposed to establish free ports at 14 Italian cities where merchandise may be transshipped from one part of the world to another destination without customs formalities.

Under the proposal any port wishing to avail itself of this free port privilege for 30 years may apply to the Government, which will grant the concession by royal decree. The cities eligible to the free port privilege are Genoa, Savona, Leghorn, Naples, Brindisi, Bari, Ancona, Venice, Trieste, Fiume, Palermo, Messina, Catania, and Cagliari. The Ministers of Finance, Public Works, and Communications are directly charged with granting the port requests.

TEACHERS ASK SCHOOL SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

University Professors List "Evils of Present Practices"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, O.—Uncertainty and lack of system prevailing among universities in regard to appointment, salary, tenure and promotion in the teaching staff furnishes a problem which the American Association of University Professors will attack during 1928.

Dr. Hardin Craig of the University of Iowa will conduct a study of procedure throughout the United States in an attempt to standardize and improve the economic relations of these institutions to their teachers. It is hoped to assemble data, valuable to university executives and professors.

"Evils of Present Practices"

Meeting with the association of American Colleges the professors listed these "evils of present practices":

Methods of appointment are too haphazard. No discrimination is made between the ordinary and the exceptional man. Appointments are made on incomplete knowledge of applicant, consideration of too few candidates, and slighting of men in smaller schools. Present professional systems are based on inadequate or narrow theories of education. Scholarship is not systematically promoted under present conditions. Autocratic power is concentrated in the hands of a few. Too little attention is paid to personal qualifications of candidates. Promotion is irregular and irrational. This situation being the source of much unrest among college teachers and possibly deterrent to recruitment of the profession.

Recognition Uncertain

Uncertainty in recognition and advancement of talented men results from the seniority system. The present chaotic system brings about an unnecessary issue between men who devote themselves primarily to research and those whose main activity is teaching or administration, and causes unfair salary differences between men of the same rank and quality in different departments.

It was said many talented young men are chafing under the present uncertain and unsystematic procedure.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT MERGER EFFECTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — The Underwood Typewriter Company and the Elliott-Fisher Company, manufacturers of general office equipment, have completed a merger, it has just been announced here. The new firm will be known as the Underwood Elliott Fisher Company.

John T. Underwood was named chairman of the board of directors and Philip D. Wagoner, formerly president of the Elliott-Fisher Company, was elected president and general manager. Reeve Schley was elected vice-president. Mr. Underwood, Mr. Wagoner and Mr. Schley will form the executive committee.

HOME BUILDING DROPS 4 PER CENT DURING 1927

NEW YORK (AP)—Residential building in the United States was 4 per cent less in 1927 than in 1926, the annual statement of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations reveals.

During the year the building and loan associations provided funds for the construction of 600,000 homes. The mortgage loans made totaled $2,110,600,000. The total loan investment of the associations was $6,525,700,000, and the membership amounted to 11,305,000 persons.

KING PARDONS PRISONERS

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

SOFIA—As is customary just before the New Year, the King has pardoned 260 persons serving long sentences, many of whom are political prisoners, condemned for infringing Bulgaria's drastic law for defense of the state. Four hundred political prisoners are still in jail, for whom the Opposition parties are demanding amnesty.

WORLD NEWS OUSTS CRIME IN HEADLINES

Shown Top of List in General Interest by Survey —Crime at Bottom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Ia.—"One hundred ninety-two out of 375 persons consulted based their opinions on happenings of the day after reading only the headlines," stated Elmer Emig of the University of Florida, speaking on the "Emotional Connation of Newspaper Headlines," to the members of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism here.

"The prerequisites for writing good headlines are the same as those for writing good literature," he contended. "Headlines dealing with the welfare of nations ranked first in interest to the 375 persons of varied nationalities, occupations and environments, while interest in headlines dealing with crime ranked ninth or last.

"To give the world an impressive picture of the educational and economic importance of the press in all its aspects and thereby awaken and deepen the comprehension of the huge task of the press in international management," is the purpose of the International Press Exhibit to —be held at Cologne, Ger., next year, said Prof. J. O. Simmons of Syracuse University in describing the "World's Fair for the Press" to the members of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism in annual convention here.

"The exhibition will reveal the individual national mind peculiar to every nation as reflected in its own press; it will also show a might, so often used in battle, in peaceful competition, and in the service of understanding and equity. The interchange of ideas will result from a study of the contributions of each nation in the form of the printed word is expected to be a factor in the advance of the press throughout the world."

An extensive display of publications from colleges and universities throughout the United States has been exhibited during the convention. Selections of exhibitors to be sent to the international exhibit of Cologne were made by a committee headed by Prof. Allen S. Will of Columbia University.

"We have excellent machinery for the successful operation of journalistic instruction, but we are not making the best use of that machinery," stated E. Marion Johnson, of the University of Minnesota in answering, "What Can We Do to Create a Market for the Kind of Journalism We Are Teaching Our Students?"

"Our factories are our faculties of journalism schools," said Professor Johnson. He advocated using the fundamentals of marketing by co-assembling, organizing journalistic information; grading, eliminating the unfit; equalizing the supply, producing a better product so that remuneration will be better; creating a demand, giving information to publishers concerning students' abilities; establishing a brand or trade mark.

Prof. Grant M. Hyde of the University of Wisconsin, was nominated for president of th association; John E. Drewry, of the University of Georgia, for vice-president, and J. O. Simmons, of Syracuse renominated for secretary-treasurer.

Traffic Problem Solved by Tunnel

Seattle Store Uses Unique Underground Route for Its Deliveries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Problems of traffic and delivery have been solved in a unique way by the new department store of Rhodes Bros., located in the heart of Seattle's business district. A tunnel 50 feet beneath the main floor runs from the store under First Avenue to the waterfront, more than a block distant. All of the congestion in the vicinity of the store is thus avoided, for the tunnel accommodates all deliveries to and from the establishment. It is wide enough to allow two big trucks to pass.

It was this same tunnel that permitted the removal recently of the old Rhodes Bros.' store and the erection of the new structure without interfering with the traffic along the abutting streets.

"Hedgewood Boy"

"HEDGEWOOD BOY" is a 26-year-old pacer, and in his heydey had a world reputation. Early in 1927 his owner passed on, and to settle his estate a sale was necessary. Hedgewood Boy was listed among the horses to be sold.

A great crowd gathered for the sale, and he, in his turn, came to the block. Bidding was brisk, and when finally the price offered for him had crept up to $2475, the auctioneer raised his hand for silence.

"Gentlemen," he said, "before proceeding, I want you to know what lies behind the bid that I'm sure is coming now. Here in his home town, we've known Hedgewood Boy for every one of his 26 years. We've watched him run. We've known him, loved him, and taken pride in him—and we don't want to see him taken away. A hundred of us have contributed $25 apiece in the hope that together we can keep this horse here with us, among his friends."

He paused a moment, and then, an auctioneer once more, he took up his sales talk where he had left it.

"I'm bid $2500 for Hedgewood Boy. He's a grand old horse—worth far more than that of any man's money. Who'll give me $2550? Anyone? Are you all done, gentlemen? For the last time I ask you . . . will you give me $2550? . . . Do I hear $2550?"

It is a tribute to the men present that he didn't, and especially so to the man who had come all the way from Canada just to buy this particular horse.

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BOSTON TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

Boston's 1928 contribution to the prosperity of New England.

The illustration shows the New England Building, Inc.—largest building in the world—as it will appear when completed, subject to requisite modifications.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDING

will be the show window for

THE INDUSTRIES OF ALL NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND, with a population of over 8,000,000 people, is one of the wealthiest areas of its size in the world—richest in per-capita wealth—in educational, cultural and æsthetic facilities—richest in highly skilled labor—and richest of all in the diversity and magnitude of its 20,000 industries. On these things are based the prosperity of New England.

The New England Building, Inc., Park Square district, Boston, will be the show window wherein the world may view New England's vast array of industrial products! Here's the embodiment of one of those great ideas by which cities grow greater and prosperity spreads afar. Here's a project which has been characterized as the greatest contribution to the commercial and industrial development of New England in two generations.

The widening of Stuart street opened the way. Paine, John Hancock, Statler, Ritz-Carlton, Salada, Consolidated Gas, Motor Mart, Metropolitan and Elks—linked with these names great buildings, successful enterprises and unnumbered people began to make modern Boston as great and fine as its three-century record of leadership and achievement. The district around the Park Square Building, largest in New England, soon became the scene of a spectacular demonstration of the New Era in New England's business and industrial progress.

And now comes the largest building in the world—the New England Building, Inc. Opposite the Park Square Building, next door to Paine's and the Hotel Statler, this great headquarters building for retail and industrial business will occupy the entire block bounded by St. James avenue, Berkeley and Stuart streets.

Here more than ten acres of floor space will be reserved for industrial corporations to use as central sales-and-exhibition headquarters. Here, under the direction of Chester I. Campbell, veteran manager of great expositions, will be established a permanent, public New England Industrial Exhibition. As the show window of New England industries this great building will put within reach of tourists, transients, technical men, investors, buyers and the general public a more graphic and convincing presentation of New England industries than could be gained by weeks of travel from place to place.

This means a new stimulus to business which will reach out all over New England. It means one more tremendous addition to the increasing list of things that give more and more people annually *good reason for coming to Boston and New England.* This means not only a modern business improvement for the industries but increasing patronage for the retail stores, the hotels, restaurants, amusement places, railroads and steamship lines whenever the influence of this great enterprise touches remotely upon the personal interest of anyone who sets out Boston-bound.

Consider the unmatched modern conveniences of the New England Building, Inc.—elevator service to underground passages leading directly to the Arlington-Berkeley street station of the Boylston street subway—surface car and bus lines—the Worcester-Framingham interurban line passing on Berkeley street—the close proximity of the Back Bay, Trinity Place and Huntington avenue railroad stations—freely moving traffic in a well planned, populous neighborhood.

Park your car in the basement—and take an elevator. There'll be two sub-basement parking spaces—equivalent to 4½ miles of curb parking space—to accommodate from 3,000 to 5,000 automobiles per day for occupants and patrons of the building.

It is proposed to construct a tunnel under Columbus avenue leading from the building direct to a railroad siding and warehouse where all freight will be received and from which retail delivery trucks will operate.

In total floor area the New England Building, Inc., will surpass such famous structures as the General Motors Building in Detroit, the Graybar, Equitable Life and the gigantic Telephone building in New York.

Because of the great area of the site, the architects have been able to plan a building modern and monumental in character, yet with a total cubic contents considerably *less than that permitted by the present Boston building-height regulations for a site of this size.* The building thus gains greatly in beauty and distinction without having the characteristic skyscraper tendency to increase street congestion by concentrating too many people on a small ground area. It will be Boston's first important building in the distinctly modern and American architectural style.

It is in this building that the New England Department Store, Inc., will utilize more than 10 acres of floor space on the first five floors and first basement for the establishment of America's finest and most completely equipped department store. Yet, so huge is the building, there will be space for 20 additional independent specialty stores on the ground floor.

It is estimated that 25,000 New England families will share in the ownership of this most modern of all department store enterprises. For further information write to us or call at our executive offices. THE NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT STORE, INC. Executive Offices, Third Floor, Metropolitan Building, Boston. 260 Tremont Street, Tel. HUBbard 8940.

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RAIL PORTERS SEEK TO UNITE NEGRO WORKER

Would Abolish Tips for "Reasonable Wage"—Public's Support Asked

Organization of Negro labor in the United States is the ultimate goal of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which is carrying its campaign for abolishment of the tipping system and substitution of "a reasonable wage" into the larger railroad centers of the United States, in an effort to gain public support for the movement, according to Silas M. Taylor, organizer of the brotherhood for Boston, where the next conference will be held.

This meeting will be the second of a series which will be continued in Washington, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, all of which are intended to be informative, according to Mr. Taylor, who states that the tipping system now involves public gratuities of some $7,000,000 a year to approximately 11,000 porters.

The Pullman Company, he declared, is the largest employer of Negro labor in the United States, thus making this the key group of a practically unorganized American Negro labor, and fitted to carry on the movement for organization.

Some Interesting Figures

Explaining the personal aims of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, himself just having completed a period of 40 years of service, he asserted that the minimum wage paid porters was $72.50 a month, and that this wage was based on a mileage system by which the porter must cover 11,000 miles, or complete almost 400 hours of road service during the month before being eligible for any overtime pay.

Quoting statistics compiled by the Labor Bureau Inc., he showed that the average monthly mileage covered by a porter was 10,402, or less than the distance on which overtime would be based; that the average wage was $78 a month; that tips averaged $53 a month, or $7.56 per run; but that occupational expenses such as uniform, meals, shoe polish, etc., averaged more than $33 a month.

The union is asking a minimum wage of $150, which would make possible the abolishment of the tipping system, he said. They are also asking a month's service of 240 hours, instead of the nearly 400 hours now in vogue, basing their request on the fact that Pullman conductors are given the 240-hour month.

Hours of Sleep

Citing further union requests and the facts upon which they are based, Mr. Taylor said that there was a demand for pay for "preparatory and terminal time," explaining that a porter leaving New York for Washington at midnight had to report for work at 7:00, thus working five hours, but receiving no pay until his train left the station.

The union also demands four hours sleep the first night out and six hours sleep on the second and third night for porters, he concluded, this question constituting one of the most pressing problems in their lives. Taking as an example the New York to Key West and return run, he said that the porter is allowed only three hours sleep the first night, none at all on the second and third nights, and again three hours sleep on the fourth night, making a total of six hours in a 96-hour run, whereas the conductor on the same run is allowed two full nights and 10 hours.

MISSOURI DRY OUT FOR SENATE

Charles M. Hay Seeks Mr. Reed's Seat—Is Strong Peace Advocate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Charles M. Hay, long recognized as the outstanding dry leader among the Democrats of Missouri, has announced his intention of contesting for the seat in the United States Senate to be made vacant by the retirement of James A. Reed, who is reported as definitely deciding to keep out of the race. Mr. Hay so far has not had any opposition for the nomination.

By reason of his long party service and his skill as a campaigner, Mr. Hay will be a formidable contender in any event, observers predict. Although a resident of St. Louis, he lived long in the interior of the State and has, in consequence, an extensive acquaintance outside of the city. He is a lawyer and a former member of the Missouri Legislature.

In announcing his candidacy he says he stands for strict law enforcement, specifically asserting that "lest there be any misunderstanding, I believe in the policy declared by the Eighteenth Amendment and that it should be accepted and given full force and effect as the permanent policy of the United States with respect to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. It is my conviction that the Democrats should accept the liquor issue as settled and leave the party free to move on to the accomplishment of things imperatively demanded by the masses of the people."

Mr. Hay adds that he will be in favor of appropriations "sufficiently large to vindicate the authority of the Government as against bootleggers."

His position in relation to foreign affairs is that there should be a reduction of armaments, and that the promotion of peace should be the active duty of the Government.

"It is my conviction," says Mr. Hay, "that it is as much an act of sovereignty to promote peace as to make war."

HEAVY MID-WINTER SAILING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Mauretania of the Cunard Line left New York at midnight Dec. 29. She had every berth in first-class occupied, which the company terms "a most unusual condition in the mid-winter season."

VON HINDENBURG SETTLES QUESTION

All Pending Bills to Be Passed in Reichstag

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—President von Hindenburg may attempt to end the discussion which has arisen here lately regarding the exact date of next year's elections, by announcing in his New Year's message that all pending bills of importance must first be passed before the Reichstag is dissolved. A statement of this kind will be welcomed by the Roman Catholics and the German Nationalists. The Roman Catholics wish the Reichstag's dissolution postponed until the School Bill is settled, for they apprehend that it will never pass the new Reichstag, while the German Nationalists are in favor of the postponement of the elections because it is not certain that they will retain their seats in the Government.

The German People's Party, the majority of the Opposition wish early elections. Until recently the date of the elections was discussed merely by the Nationalists and the Stresemann Party, but a few days ago the Roman Catholics joined in the discussion, insisting that the School Bill be passed before the House is dissolved. It is doubted whether the German People's Party will endanger the stability of the Government by opposing the wish of the two other government parties.

GOV. JOHNSTON'S CASE TO BE 1928 OKLAHOMA ISSUE

Executive Victory Regarded as Temporary Only by Observers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—What constructive, long-time betterments in Oklahoma State Government may possibly follow the latest attempt to impeach a Governor here have yet to be learned. The immediate aftermath appears a continuation of the contest and a broadening of its scope.

General opinion in political circles is that while Gov. Henry S. Johnston has scored a definite victory, it is but temporary, that he unquestionably has been injured politically and that impeachment activity will be renewed in the regular session of the Legislature in 1929.

May Become Issue

In the meantime the matter is expected to be made an issue in the Democratic state convention and the state campaigns in 1928, since the entire membership of the House and half of the membership of the Senate must be elected in November.

Vanquished legislators predict George D. Key, Democratic state chairman and ally of the Governor, will be defeated for re-election in the spring, that Governor Johnston will be able to control the delegation to the Democratic national convention and that vigorous opposition will be put forth against the three members of the State Supreme Court who will be up for re-election.

Called Vindication

Governor Johnston sees the failure of the attempt to remove him as a victory for constitutional and orderly government and a vindication of his actions.

Administration leaders contend the Governor's drastic measures during the conflict were made necessary in order to enforce obedience to desires of the state court. Now the efforts to oust him illegally have been prevented they declare he will set about to correct the shortcomings of his administration which they always have claimed he would have done if the legislators had let him alone.

E. P. Hill, speaker of the special assembly of the House, sees the outcome as a successful frustration of the efforts of the Sessionists to investigate the state's public officers.

Hill Drops Investigation

The difficulties in the way of inquiring into conditions in public office in Oklahoma have proved insurmountable, he declared, in announcing so far as he was concerned the attempted investigation was ended.

Defects in the State Constitution and laws which must be corrected in order to insure more stable government have been revealed by the episode as viewed in some quarters.

Members of the Legislature still contend they have the right to assemble on their own call. The Supreme Court holds they have not.

House Must Be Called

Members of the Senate are on record as ruling they have the right to assemble at any time they see fit and sit as an impeachment court but at the same time they voted the only body which is authorized to draft and present impeachment articles, the House of Representatives, does not have the power to assemble in special session to draft the charges.

The effect of the Senators' ruling is to declare themselves a court to which legal presentation of a case is impossible except during a regular session and there never has been dispute as to their power when in regular session.

All sides admit unless the Senate had brought the situation to an end, complications would have resulted in still further complications being made to get some kind of a judicial decision from the federal courts.

CANADA IS ADVISED TO KEEP GRADUATES

TORONTO (AP)—Canada must exert itself to present attractive opportunities to its university graduates if it wishes to prevent their exodus to the United States, Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, declares in his annual report.

Sir Robert estimates that in the last 10 years 11 per cent of the graduates of the university have settled permanently across the border. He urged the establishment of employment agencies and other means to keep the graduate in the homeland.

IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS

NOTHING in the week's news so completely commands the interest and the respect of the whole world as does the decision of capital and labor in Great Britain to join in substituting a program of industrial peace for a policy of class strife. For fully a quarter of a century the relations between British employers and British employees have been marked by continued friction and animosities which, to date, have proved destructive to both profits and a high wage scale.

MEETING EACH OTHER HALF WAY

These conditions probably witnessed their climax in the disastrous general strike of 1926. From 1900 to 1925 strikes and lockouts have caused Great Britain the loss of 327,000,000 working days, the general strike of 1926 adding 100,000,000 more to that figure. Labor and capital were hostile to each other, uncompromising, and apparently indisposed to recognize that, as is being more widely demonstrated today, their interests are much in common.

Recent events augur a decided change. British industry had been suffering heavily. British labor had been suffering heavily. They have decided to come together for their mutual benefit. This step toward co-operation represents 4,000,000 workers, and has the approval of the general council of the Trade Union Congress. It likewise represents 40 employers, controlling 159 concerns with a total capital of £1,000,000,000.

Different British industrialists, who have analyzed the extended prosperity which industry in the United States has experienced, have found that the widespread policy of comparatively low prices and high wages, coupled with freedom from serious labor difficulties, has contributed basically to this prosperity. The needs of British industry for increased production and stronger markets, and the needs of British labor for higher wages and secure employment may find a common answer in the forthcoming conferences.

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SOLUTION of the Mexican-American oil law controversy is moving with a Lindberghian speed. While the aerial envoy has been winging over Central America on his good-will mission, the surprise proposal of President Calles for amendment of the statute which the State Department at Washington has declared confiscatory has been making a nonstop flight through the Mexican Congress.

The amendment gives legislative effect to the interpretation recently placed upon the law in the Mexican Supreme Court decision declaring certain portions of it unconstitutional as applied in the case of the Mexican Petroleum Company—an American firm.

The four similar and confirmatory decisions required under Mexican law finally to establish the Court's ruling are thus rendered unnecessary and early settlement of the two governments' most serious difference is virtually assured. For the petroleum industry in Mexico it means a quick, safe landing after a two-year snowstorm of diplomatic notes.

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THE sinking of the submarine S-4 off Provincetown, Mass., may not be in vain. An evident public determination that "this shall not happen again" is expressed in demands either for safe submarines or no submarines. The fact that communication was established with a portion of the S-4's crew and hope for their rescue was held out during several days has focused attention as never before upon the entire problem of submarines. Radio and telegraph provided an international audience for appeals tapped out in Morse code on the steel hull and put millions of people in touch with the hazards and hardships of submarine operation.

Many have been aroused to ask, "Why the submarine?" and in many quarters the feeling that "the price of war is too high" when peace time preparations entail such sacrifices has found voice in renewed pleas not only for the outlawing of submarines but for the outlawing of the one thing for which submarines are used—war. The fact that the S-4 is the fifth American submersible ship to go to the bottom in recent years and that Japan has lost three such craft since the war, Italy one, and England three since 1923, has given international pertinence to such pleas. While it is hardly expected that immediate world approval can be obtained for the proposal to drop the use of submarines, favored by Great Britain and the United States at the Washington Disarmament Conference, new impetus has been given to the project.

Submission to Congress just at this time of a naval construction program totaling $800,000,000 and providing among other things for 32 new submarines but no salvage apparatus affords the House Naval Affairs Committee opportunity for thorough investigation of submarine policy and requirements. The navy itself has ordered a court of inquiry to convene at Boston and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has announced an independent investigation aimed particularly at improvement of safety devices.

The Navy Department has been subjected to censure—some of it perhaps insufficiently informed. As always it is easy for the civilian far removed from actual conditions and unacquainted with technical difficulties to insist that something be done and to say exactly what it should be. Yet he is partly right. He is right in demanding that something be done. The Secretary of the Navy has made public a statement of policy devoted largely to explaining what cannot be done because safety must frequently be sacrificed to military efficiency. The public is waiting to see what can be done.

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SENATOR BORAH, chairman of the United States Foreign Relations Committee, has long been an advocate of branding war as an impostor in the society of nations. Last week he phrased his conviction in these words: "War, regardless of cause, is wrong, and outside the law of civilized peoples."

To give effect to this conviction, a conviction which Senator Borah finds is growing in volume and power, he has lately conferred with the Department of State, urging that the proposed treaty between France and the United States to renounce war be extended to the other large powers.

Coincidentally the American Legion has before it a plan seeking that the United States devote part of its war debt returns to finance international educational scholarships by which students from many different nations would be enabled to exchange their educational advantages with their fellow students in other countries.

And Congress has lately appropriated $70,000 in order that the United States may continue its participation at the conferences of the League of Nations preparatory commission on disarmament.

Signs that point the way to a more stable peace.

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OFFICIAL action by Italy in stabilizing its currency by restoring the gold standard at a new parity, more than anything else, perhaps, strengthens financial confidence and economic faith which, in the final analysis, are the basis for even the gold standard. Money in this economic day of business speaks a universal language that is more broadly understood than ever before. Consequently the world at large is quite directly concerned in the action by Mussolini. The gold standard of itself is mainly a generally accepted currency working agreement.

The fact that Italy's stabilization rate, 92.46 lire to the pound or 19 to the dollar, is somewhat lower than was expected, is not so important as the fact that a standard is established and that the Government promises to pay in gold at a definite rate. This all brings European finances nearer to readjustment and marks another step that is essential to the world's progress.

Expression of gratification over Italy's action, and the immediate extension of millions of dollars in credits from England and the United States are encouraging signs. France and Spain are the principal European countries not on a gold standard basis today. Spain has gold enough to do so when she chooses. France, during her effort to regain financial equilibrium, has elected to move along on a de facto stabilization, but the action of Italy is regarded as but another urge for France to follow suit, for the lira and franc have much in common.

Thus does the world again move nearer to universal gold standard as a medium for stabilizing as well as equalizing prices.

PHI GAMMA DELTA TO BUILD TEMPLE

WEST BADEN, Ind. (AP)—Appropriations for the erection of a headquarters temple in Washington, D. C., were voted at the national convention of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity here. Boston was selected for the 1928 meeting place.

Luther A. Brewer, Cedar Rapids, Ia., was elected treasurer. All other officers were continued. President Coolidge and his son, John, are members of the Amherst branch of the fraternity.

WOOLWORTH TRADE GAINS

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—T. W. Woolworth's Christmas business broke all records with percentage increase surpassing anything anticipated. Dec. 24 sales totaled $4,118,202 compared with $3,619,055, a gain of $499,147, or 13.79 per cent.

"PRIDE OF DETROIT" SETS LIFTING RECORD

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. (AP)—A world's record for being the first aviators to lift a 6000-pound load off the ground with a 200-horsepower motor was claimed by William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee, globe-circling aviators, despite their failure to get away in two attempts to establish a new endurance record.

The huge Stinson-Detroiter monoplane, "Pride of Detroit," in which the two pilots flew from New York to Japan in 19 days, carried a capacity load of 6000 pounds, equivalent to 30 pounds per horsepower and 18.75 pounds per square foot on wing surface, as it rose over the beach, only to be forced back to earth twice because of ignition trouble.

NEW MOVE MADE FOR 'GAS' TAX IN MASSACHUSETTS

Levy of Four Cents a Gallon and $1 Registry Fee for All Cars Proposed

Introduction of the gasoline tax into one of the only two states of the Union which do not have it is being sought in a bill filed in the Massachusetts Legislature by Representative Joseph Martin, who led the campaign for it in the last session. The measure follows a recommendation of the Boston Metropolitan Planning Division. A rate of four cents is proposed.

Removal of the graduated registration fees, now ranging from $10 to $25, for passenger cars and $140 for heavy trucks, and the substitution of a flat $1 license fee for all cars, is proposed to accompany the gasoline tax. Mr. Martin pointed out that all the states except Massachusetts and New York have a gasoline tax, and in many of them the rate is 4 cents in addition to a registration fee.

Infrequent Driving Penalized

Criticizing the present registration law as a revenue measure, he said it penalizes the man who merely uses his car for an occasional outing for his family and gives undue advantage to the man who uses the roads for long drives every day of the year.

"For example," he said, "a car in the $10 registration class traveling 20,000 miles and using 1000 gallons of gasoline pays the same as a one-cent per gallon tax on gasoline; another car in the same class traveling 1000 miles, using 50 gallons of gasoline, pays $10 registration or 20 cents a gallon gas tax; the first car uses the road 20 times as much as the second car and pays one twentieth as much per mile."

Distribution of Tax

Tables prepared by Mr. Martin show that cars in the $10 and $15 registration class, using average fuel mileage figures, would pay less tax up to 5000 miles a year under the gasoline tax law than they pay for registration now, and that for greater annual mileage they would pay more than now. Similarly, he calculates that owners of cars in the $20 and $25 registration class will pay less up to 6000 miles, and that heavy trucks now paying $140 a year will pay less gasoline tax up to 8000 miles a year.

He proposes that one cent of the four cents should be distributed to the cities and towns to aid in local road construction, pointing out that cities in Massachusetts receive only nine-tenths of one cent in each tax dollar from personal taxes on automobiles and have to spend seven cents of each tax dollar on highways, and that the divergence is even greater in small towns.

He estimates that revenue for the State Highway Division under his bill would be $13,500,000 on the basis of 1927 registrations, exclusive of revenue from traffic fines which now go into the highway fund, and proposes that these fines be turned instead into the State Treasury preferably for use in meeting the expenses of highway police work.

MR. FISHER HEADS MUSIC GROUP

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—William Fisher of Boston, Mass., was elected president of the Music Teachers' National Association at the organization's annual convention here. Earl Moore of Ann Arbor, Mich., was elected vice-president; D. N. Swarthout of Lawrence, Kan., re-elected secretary and Waldo S. Pratt of Hartford, Conn., re-elected treasurer.

PEACE OUTLOOK IN COMING YEAR GENERALLY REGARDED BRIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

tates the toiling masses of all countries. In the realization of these proposals the Soviet Government sees the real means of guaranteeing peace at the present time.

The Soviet Union is the only state in the world which, notwithstanding hostile provocations, has unfailingly carried out the line of living peacefully with all states, and is ready to conclude conventions for immediate full disarmament with all countries. Before the realization of this, we are ready to conclude treaties of mutual nonaggression and neutrality with every state individually.

This basic line of foreign policy of the Soviet Union will remain unchanged also in the future.

Sweden

CARL EKMAN
Prime Minister

The way to peace is outlined by the action of our Nation in limiting the army and allowing our conflicts to be settled by arbitration. Not by waiting for others, but just by being herself a leader, albeit with a sense of responsibility and caution, Sweden opens the outlook to a better time.

Denmark

THEODORE MADSEN MYGDAL
Prime Minister

Every separate citizen in each separate town, as well as each separate government, should endeavor to hold back national egotism and to contribute in an honorable co-operation toward a solution of the common problems.

Norway

IVAR LYKKE
Prime Minister

Work for peace is the biggest and most important of all the problems of international politics. The press ought to strengthen the peace propaganda in every land.

Czechoslovakia

DR. EDUARD BENES
Minister of Foreign Affairs

I regard the years through which the world has passed since the Great War as a period of social, political and moral regeneration. As a result of that war, new democratic ideas, methods and tendencies are seeking to control in the realms of national and international affairs, where once quite other ideas prevailed. Further, these new forces are endeavoring to give permanence and guidance to political and social progress. The desire for a guarantee of lasting peace is the fundamental factor of this endeavor, and its success naturally depends upon the effect of all the various tendencies now operating. This fact alone seems to me to augur well for the future of peace. Whereas formerly the cause of peace depended upon changes in the will of certain individuals, later upon dynastic interests or those of military factions, nowadays, over a great part of the world, the forces of democracy are co-operating in the interests and ideals of the masses for their general cultural and moral progress. The success attained during the last nine years by the League of Nations in its endeavor to build up a new system of international justice appears all remarkable, the further we move from the actual steps which have been taken. This success also gives good grounds for confident optimism as far as the future progress is concerned. I do not wish to be inferred from this statement that every danger to peace has already been removed and that the outlook for the future is absolutely cloudless; but in the struggle between the new political ideas and methods and the old, the League of Nations represents a great hope which only needs time to bring it to full fruition. I am also convinced that the necessary time for this development will be granted to it—in other words, that before Europe and the world in general have recovered sufficient strength from the losses of the last catastrophe to start another war, the idea that international problems can be settled by methods laid down by the League of Nations will have to become a part of the political development of the world's mentality. So that though war might still be possible from a technical and physical point of view, legally and morally it will be impossible. With this calm confidence I greet the new year 1928, which though it may not be free from local temporary crises will be a year of disarmament, the conference called for that purpose taking the first step in the policy of disarmament and security laid down by the League of Nations.

Hungary

COUNT BETHLEN
Prime Minister

No country in the world is more dependent upon the stabilization of peace than what is left of Hungary. No country desires it more ardently. It would be madness for a small country like Hungary, disarmed and confronted on three of her four frontiers by a powerful armed alliance, even to think of war. And Hungary is not mad. Despite the late war and the Peace Treaty and other calamities she has had the courage to achieve her economic salvation. In that she was magnificently aided by an American, Mr. Jeremiah Smith. Only recently American and Hungarian representatives participated in the Economic Conference at Geneva. Broadly speaking, that Conference recognized that Europe was an interdependent economic unit and recommended the reduction of restrictions on the freedom of trade and the equality of commercial intercourse between all states. Once the same principles are admitted and applied politically there will be more reasonable hope for the stabilization of peace.

Germany

[Extract from Dr. Gustav Stresemann's address at a celebration by the Carl Schurz Society of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Baron von Steuben's landing in America.]

"After having obtained independence in a fierce struggle against England, the American people have lived ever since in uninterrupted peace with the opponent whom they had fought so bitterly. This justifies the conviction that it must be possible also for those nations who opposed one another in the World War and even fought one another in cultural spheres, to come together in mutually working for new ideals and to overcome by the power of the spirit the dark forces of hatred among the nations."

Austria

DR. MICHAEL HAINISCH
President of the Republic

The treaties signed nine years ago were intended to bring permanent peace to the world. Has this end been achieved? It will be sufficient if, instead of replying directly to this question, we refer to the unceasing efforts of the League of Nations, year by year, to banish the dangers to peace which continually recur, and if we recall how often special action has been thought necessary by the leading statesmen of the great powers to meet these very dangers. On the grounds of humanity alone, one is compelled to wish success to these statesmen and to the League of Nations. A love of truth, however, also impels us to confess that grave doubts exist as to whether, after four years of struggle among the nations, the right methods have been adopted for remedying the damage caused by the World War itself, and for leading, in the future, to more reasonable conditions for a peaceful competition among the nations. A promising sign, however, is the fact that such doubts are not foreign to the victors themselves. It remains to be seen what conclusions these latter will draw from the new experiences which have arisen out of the developments of the last nine years. Only then will it be possible to arrive at better conclusions for the future than can be done today.

The Netherlands

JONKHEER BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND
Minister of Foreign Affairs

I venture to express the hope that the work of the Preparatory Commission of the League of Nations for the Disarmament Conference, supported by the activities of the newly instituted Committee for Arbitration and Security, may result in a successful and world-wide reduction of armaments. It should not be forgotten that all governmental action in this respect is doomed to failure if it is not supported and stimulated by public opinion in all countries concerned. Responsibility for failure or success does, therefore, not only rest with the governments, but with all free citizens of the world.

Spain

GEN. PRIMO DE RIVERA, MARQUES DE ESTELLA
Prime Minister

On the occasion of this greeting, sent in the name of the people of Spain to those in the United States on the day on which 1928 is born, my prayers are for the reciprocal comprehension of their different characteristics and interests. Spain aspires to find in all peoples, especially those of America, the necessary facilities by which she may recover her position in the world by methods of peace, culture and work which are today the basis of greatness of nations.

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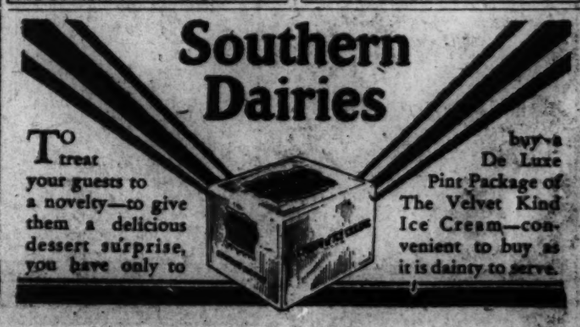
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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

NATIONS' LEAGUE SEEN AS DOING USEFUL WORK

Review of Its Performances During Recent Conference at Geneva

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—In addition to the settlement of a minority quarrel between Lithuania and Poland, which ended in the removal of the state of war between the two countries, the Council of the League of Nations got through a good deal of other useful work during its forty-eighth session in December. It referred a dispute concerning German schools in Upper Silesia to the International Court of Justice, with good hope of settlement, and persuaded the Poles and Danzigers to enter into direct negotiations for a final settlement of their quarrel concerning the anchorage of Polish warships in the port of Danzig and the storage of Polish ammunition in the western district of Danzig.

The dispute between the Greek Government and a German shipbuilding firm concerning the delivery of the cruiser Salamis, which was ordered before the war, was also referred to the International Court with the consent of both parties. Thus the Council was more successful than usual in its rôle of mediator.

Loan to Greece Agreed

The Council accepted the final arrangement for the issuing of a fresh loan to Greece for the settlement of its refugees and the stabilization of its finances, the Greek Government coming to an arrangement at the same time with France and the United States for the payment of its debts, and obtaining part of the new loan from the American Government. Bulgaria must satisfy the Financial Committee of the League that its bank of issue is an independent institution before the Council will give its approval to a new loan to Bulgaria.

The Council also decided upon the constitution and composition of the Consultative Committee for the execution of the recommendations of the International Economic Conference. The committee, which is to number 47 members, will include experts on industry, trade, agriculture, finance, labor and consumption. The Economic Committee of the League is to appoint another five members while the International Institute of Agriculture and the International Chamber of Commerce are also to be represented on the committee, to which America and Russia have consented to appoint members.

The committee will be at the service of all the countries which took part in the Economic Conference. The Council also took note of the work of the Conference on Import and Export Prohibitions, and decided to invite Russia, Mexico and Ecuador to sign the text of the convention.

To Meet Again in July

The second meeting of the conference, which is to consider the reservations made by the signatories to the convention will take place in July, 1928. After approving of the recommendations of the Press Conference, the Council decided to draw the attention of the governments to the recommendations of the conference, and invited the transit organization to study what improvements could be effected in telegraphic communications between Geneva and London.

Finally, the Council discussed the American and Italian plans for better control of the drug traffic, and decided to draw the attention of all the states members of the League to the importance of signing the Geneva Opium Convention, while it recommended all governments concerned to consider to what extent it would be possible to strengthen their supervision of the manufacture of and trade in drugs.

DE RIVERA INSPECTS BOLIVAR MONUMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Gen. Primo de Rivera accompanied by the Minister of the Interior, visited the sculptor Marin to see the rough model of the monument to General Bolivar, one of the most prominent leaders of the revolt against Spain in South America, which the artist has just completed.

A subscription toward the cost of the monument was made by Spanish residents in various republics of South America. It is probable that the monument will be erected in the year 1930 in the Place de Salamanca in Madrid.

"SOUTH AFRICANISM" IN ART HAILED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRETORIA—Two cabinet ministers united in opening the exhibition of J. H. Pierneef's pictures in Pretoria. In a short speech, Tielman Roos, Minister of Justice, said it was a privilege to see Mr. Pierneef's work again. There was, he said, a small band of people in South Africa who were devoting themselves to art and literature. Literature and art remained when everything else passed away.

Mr. Pierneef's work, went on Mr. Roos, represented subjects all over South Africa—a very wide field—and was known not only in this country, but in England and Holland as well. He hoped the day was not far distant when South African art would, if it did not surpass, be at least equal to the work done by the oldest countries in the world. He would say that art was not racial. "The days of race are past—at least I hope so. The days of South Africanism has arrived, I trust."

BRITISH PLANES IN RELIEF WORK

Air Ministry Co-operates With Salvation Army in Distributing Food

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON—The Air Ministry and the Home Office are co-operating with the Salvation Army in sending supplies by airplane to villages isolated by snowdrifts. Many of these centers have been unable to get food since last Monday, and are now running short. Parcels containing biscuits, cocoa, condensed milk, meat and fish were sent out this morning from Stagsiane Airdrome, North London, to fly over Addington and Seven Oaks in Kent, Redhill and Lingfield in Surrey.

Arrangements were also made at Andover airdrome for a similar distribution where it is required in Hampshire and Wiltshire, including Salisbury Plain.

LONDON (AP)—The Salvation Army and the British Air Ministry are co-operating on extensive plans to distribute food and other necessities by airplane to the small places in Kent, Surrey and Hampshire counties which have been without means of communication with the outer world for some days, owing to the severe winter storm.

Five planes were all fueled and loaded at Stagsiane airdrome this noon awaiting sufficient visibility to carry out their errand of mercy.

Instructions were telephoned ahead and advised those who could be reached and who were short of food to make a black circle 15 feet across by placing clothes or other dark objects on the snow. The airmen seeing these will drop parcels of food and milk attached to parachutes as near as possible.

At places known to be isolated but unable to receive instructions regarding the circles, the airmen planned to drop supplies on the chance that the inhabitants would get them.

Channel steamer service was almost normal. The steamship Majestic arriving at Southampton reported a quiet voyage across.

Railway service which was disorganized by the weather conditions is nearly normal, as a result of continuous work by an army of snowplows and shovel wielders. There are stretches of important highways, however, that are still impassable and many automobiles stand half-covered in snowdrifts where they were abandoned three or four days ago. A few isolated villages in Monmouthshire, Devonshire and Kent remain lost from the outer world with only airplanes to bring emergency food supplies.

TRIBUTE IS PAID TO EGYPTIAN CONSUL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEIRUT—The Greater Lebanon silver medal of merit has been pinned on the Egyptian Consul General at Beirut by the Lebanese Government in recognition of "the indefatigable activity and constant solicitude which he has shown since his arrival at Beirut toward strengthening commercial and economic relations between the Egyptian kingdom and the Lebanese Republic."

This event is regarded as rather more than a personal tribute. It is a token of Lebanese friendship toward Egypt, although the Lebanese cannot be unmindful that Cairo is the center of Arab agitation against the French mandate, propaganda indirectly aiming to discredit the Lebanese Republic which the French have established.

Representatives of Scots Family Do Homage to King for Estate

Photo by Moffat, Edinburgh

BRIG.-GEN. HOUISON CRAUFURD, WITH SON AND NEPHEW

Left to Right—John Douglas Houison Craufurd, 2d Battalion, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; Brig.-Gen. Houison Craufurd; Reginald Fairlie, of Myres, Fife. These Hold the Silver Ewer, the Basin and the Napery. His Majesty Was Attired at the Ceremony in Highland Dress.

napery as were used for George IV were again in use.

Brig.-Gen. Houison Craufurd knelt before the King, who was wearing Highland dress, and said, "Your Majesty, in terms of the redendo and charter of Braehead, I humbly and most loyally tender to Your Majesty this service of Servitium Lavacri."

ACT OF GEORGE V REVIVES STORY ABOUT JAMES V

Scott's Account of Rescue of Monarch by Farm Hand Regains Interest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—A picturesque ceremony recently enacted in this city recalls an interesting incident in the experiences of James V, father of Mary, Queen of Scots. His hobby of roaming the country in disguise, with the object of discovering just how his subjects fared, often led him into embarrassing situations, not infrequently fraught with serious consequences. The ceremony referred to had its origin in an incident of this kind.

According to Sir Walter Scott, the King was wandering alone and in disguise at Cramond, near Edinburgh, when he was attacked by a band of gypsies. He made a stand on the high and narrow bridge which spans the River Almond, but was well-nigh overcome when a farm laborer rushed to his rescue, beating off the gypsies with a flail. He then conducted the man he had succored into a neighboring barn, where he had been threshing corn, and gave him water to wash his wounds and a towel.

The incident occurred on Crown lands, and the King directed the bondman to "Come to Holyrood, and inquire for the Gudeman of Ballengeich." When he arrived he was met by the King in the same disguise as before. After conducting him through the palace, James asked the man if he would like to see the King. John Howison, for such was his name, replied in the affirmative. "But how shall I know him?" he asked. "Easily," replied James, "for all others will be bareheaded. The King alone will wear his bonnet." Entering the great hall, Howison exclaimed: "The King must be either you or me, for all but us are bareheaded."

Sir Walter Scott adds that the King showed his enjoyment of the joke by laughing heartily, and he bestowed upon Howison the lands of Braehead, "on condition that he and his successors should be ready to present an ewer and basin for the King to wash his hands in when His Majesty should come to Holyrood or pass the Bridge of Cramond."

The offer of service has to be made every year in order to maintain the title to the property, but it has been only twice commanded (at least there has been no record of any other time), once in the time of George IV and recently by George V.

This last ceremony took place at Holyrood, where the King was in residence. Those taking part were the direct lineal descendants of the originator of the service. The same silver basin and ewer and the same

BELGIAN COAL SURPLUS BRINGS PART-TIME WORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The coal situation is becoming so acute in Belgium that the Government has summoned a commission to discuss a possible way out. At the present time the surplus stock is about 1,700,000 tons which before long will be increased to 2,000,000.

At the time of the last coal crisis Belgium was saved by the British coal strike, as she was able to dispose of her surplus stock to Great Britain. Several coal mines have had to close down one or two days in the week, and before long it is feared that a third or even a half of the mines will have to follow this course.

Bishop of London Tells Merchants of Many Courtesies on World Tour

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. Winnington Ingram, Anglican Bishop of London, celebrated the thirtieth "birthday" as he called it, of his consecration as a bishop by lunching with 150 Congregational laymen at the business men's luncheon, arranged by the London Missionary Society recently. He told his Nonconformist hosts that he found them "a very jolly lot of fellows."

Referring in his account of his recent world tour, to his visit to the United States he said (evidently with reference to recent happenings in Chicago) he did not know what might be his fate, for once in Indiana when he attended a football match he found his box decorated in red, white and blue colors, while the band played "God Save the King" on his arrival!

"I want to take this opportunity," he continued, "of again paying a tribute to the many courtesies I received from foreign nations as I went round the world. I was made the guest of at least two great railways as I crossed and recrossed the American continent, an American line took me free to Japan, I was guest on a Japanese steamer to Singapore, and from there I was taken by a Dutch boat to Australia, the vessel going 150 miles off its course so as to land me at a convenient spot to begin my tour throughout that continent."

The Bishop urged the British Free Churches to form Bush Brotherhoods on the Anglican model to work among the scattered and lonely settlers in Australia. Otherwise deterioration was almost inevitable, such as had occurred among the descendants of some settlers in Tennessee, among whom the American churches were now again working.

CITY PUTS ITS ALDERMEN OUT

Commission Being Chosen to Govern Sydney Until It Is "on Proper Footing"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W. — Thomas R. Bavin, who succeeded John T. Lang as Premier of New South Wales, has introduced the necessary legislation to place the city of Sydney under a commission.

This course was decided upon owing to dissatisfaction with aldermanic control. Various charges have been brought against aldermen in connection with preference to certain contractors, and in the letting of city properties, which are numerous and valuable. No offense against aldermen has been proved in recent years, but the criticism has been continuous, and the Nationalist Party went before the electors in the recent appeal to them with a definite plan to "clean up" the Town Hall. That will be done by means of a commission, and the selection of the members of that body is the most important feature of the undertaking.

It is not intended that the commission shall be a permanent body, but that it shall place the city on a proper footing, and when that is done self-government will be resumed though on a different franchise. The lodger vote of late years in some wards overwhelmed the votes of the householders and property owners, and it is this fact that is held to be primarily responsible for the criticized condition of affairs.

FREEDOM DECENNIAL PREPARED BY POLES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Poznan is already making preparation for the planned all-Poland exhibition, which is to take place in 1929. Every province of the country will take part, and it will show the economic, cultural and artistic results of the 10 years of Polish independence.

The committee has already had a press conference, at which members of the Polish and foreign press were present, and they propose renewing a conference in the spring, when the progress made in the arrangements and buildings will be more advanced. The plans are on a very large scale, and the exhibition promises to be an imposing one.

CULTURAL CIRCLES IN PRAGUE NOW FORMING SLAV INSTITUTE

Example Set by London, Paris and Rome Is Being Followed with President at the Head

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—The decision to form a Slav Institute at Prague was taken a number of years ago, but until very recently no definite steps towards its establishment in fact were apparent. Now, however, a strong committee representative of the leading Czechoslovak cultural circles, with the President of the Republic as its head, has just been formed. What the School of Slavonic Studies in London, the Institute d'Etudes Slaves in Paris and the Instituto per l'Europa Orientale in Rome, for example, are trying to do in their respective spheres, the new Slav Institute will also aim at doing in the Slav world.

In an interview in the Prager Presse, Prof. Milos Weingart outlined some of the ideals of this institution. The institute will stand for natural scientific co-operation between the cultural societies at home and abroad, and perhaps make possible a union of all the Slav academies abroad. It should be the center for an easy exchange of students and professors from various countries, and make it possible for them to visit the Slav and western European states for purposes of research.

The institute library should be one of the most important developments in the scheme, and as finances are forthcoming it should be subdivided into sections, for science, the history of literatures, etc., with a collection of the best standard works of all Slav literatures, fiction, essays, etc., both classical and contemporary. Another section would be devoted to new productions in philosophy, art, sociology, to mention but a few branches. What are also sorely needed are good dictionaries, grammar books, textbooks, in the various Slav languages, and an extension of the knowledge of Slav languages through public lectures and courses at the universities and in the larger cities of the Republic. The advisory board of the institute could also serve as the authority in all literary disputes, seeing that it includes among its members some of those best able to decide such matters. Also, in order to keep the public fully informed upon all the latest developments, a periodical should be published, and for this purpose the present review, Slovansky Prehled, is suggested. Needless to say, such an Institute is entirely non-political in its character.

This program is one which will take some years to work out, but it is a very good indication of the broad way in which the members of the institute committee regard their work, and much cultural benefit is expected from this new institution during the coming years.

"FREE" DUTCH TRADE UNIONISTS INCREASE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—In the report published by the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions, it is stated that the "free" trade union center of Holland had on Jan. 1, 1927, a membership of 196,314 against 189,686 on Jan. 1, 1926, thus showing an increase of 6628 members. Of the total number of workers organized in trade unions 39 per cent were in 1926 organized in the Netherlands Federation.

The Dutch trade union movement continues to be greatly divided; there are still seven different national centers, the "free," the Roman Catholic, the Protestant, the Communist, the Syndicalist, the neutral, and a special center for non-manual workers. Over 50 per cent of all the workers organized in these different centers belong to the Netherlands Federation, Roman Catholic center, 25 per cent, and Communists not quite 3½ per cent.

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Feminine Apparel of Individuality
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Our Great Annual New Year's Sale of
Dresses at $14.98
Over eight hundred new dresses—in styles that have but recently appeared in New York—dresses that would regularly cost you $25 to $39.50—go into this famous dress sale this year. Full details in the local papers on Tuesday, Jan. 3rd.
Penn Avenue at 8th — Kann's — Washington D.C.

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1000 Pieces White Enamel Cooking Utensils
Your Choice at 89c Each
6 Qt. Convex Kettle with Cover
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6 Qt. Covered Saucepan
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Years of experience enable our artists to plan and suggest the proper draperies, rugs and furniture ensemble for one room or a home of a dozen rooms. We shall be glad to have them assist you and to carry out the ideas that they suggest.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SELIGSON NEAR JUNIOR TITLE

Faces Frank X. Shields in Final Round as Tennis Favorite

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—William Jacobs, representing Baltimore City College, won the boys' United States junior indoor tennis championship for the second straight time today, defeating Peter Cary of Williston (Mass.) Academy in the final round, 6—2, 6—3.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—For the third time in a year, Julius Seligson and Frank X. Shields, the two outstanding junior stars of the United States, will meet today in the final round of a United States tennis championship, when they will encounter each other in the national junior indoor singles championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory. This will be their final encounter in the class, as Seligson will graduate into the senior rank with the new year, while Shields has still another year as a junior.

Seligson, now representing Lehigh University, is now holder of the title and if he wins today will duplicate the feat of Vincent Richards of winning the title three years in succession. His performances yesterday in the semi-finals, when he did not allow C. Alphonso Smith, the Baltimore player, who is now at the University of Virginia, a single game, stamps the champion as at the top of his game which makes his success possible.

Shields, too, was displaying his finest play for the greater part of his match with Jacobs, the Baltimore lefthander, who is now at University of Pittsburgh. Shields was a trifle slow in getting into his best stride and the service of Jacobs and a break through in the fifth game of the first set on the errors of Shields, placed the Baltimorean at 4—2. But the next game found Shields displaying his skill at the net with all his old-time power, and Jacobs was soon hopelessly distanced. Shields won four games in a row to capture the first set and then added five more in the second before Jacobs managed to get another. Then the Columbia Grammar School boy took the next game for the set and match, 6—4, 6—1.

William Jacobs, the younger brother of the junior star, winner of the boys' indoor title last year, will again be able to take the honors, if he can defeat Peter Cary, a boy from Southport, Conn., who is a student at Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass. Jacobs came through to the final by a victory over Sidney Seligson, the younger brother of the junior champion, a student at James Monroe High School, 6—3, 6—2, but Cary required three hard-fought sets before he could eliminate R. I. Rossheim of Germantown, Pa., the score being 6—1, 5—7, 6—4.

Seligson and Shields, who have been doubles partners for several years, when both were students at Columbia Grammar School, and Edward Jacobs and C. Alphonso Smith, who are also old-time partners in Baltimore, which will also be played this afternoon. Both teams had to display real tennis to attain the places, however, as S. P. Hayes and L. R. Whitehead, a pair from Amherst College, carried the Baltimoreans to extra games in the first set, before Jacobs and his partner could win, 7—5, 6—4, and Gabriel Levine of University of Pennsylvania, and Sidney R. Snitkin, another Amherst player, held Shields and Seligson to a 6—5, 6—3 score.

To give the players in the junior singles a chance to rest before they compete in the doubles, William T Tilden 2d, and Francis T. Hunter, his doubles partner, will give an exhibition singles match after the conclusion of the junior singles. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
Semifinal Round

Julius Seligson, Lehigh University, defeated C. A. Smith, University of Virginia, 6—0, 6—0.

Frank X. Shields, Columbia Grammar School, defeated Edward Jacobs, University of Pittsburgh, 6—4, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' INDOOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
Semifinal Round

William Jacobs, Baltimore City College, defeated Sidney Seligson, James Monroe High School, 6—3, 6—2.

Peter Cary, Williston Academy, defeated R. I. Rossheim, Gillespie Junior High School, Germantown, Pa., 6—1, 6—7, 6—4.

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—
Semifinal Round

Julius Seligson and Frank X. Shields, New York, defeated Gabriel Levine and Sidney R. Snitkin, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Edward Jacobs and C. Alphonso Smith, Baltimore, defeated S. P. Hayes and L. R. Whitehead, Amherst College, 7—5, 6—4.

Wisconsin Leads in Winter Sports

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—University of Wisconsin yesterday jumped into the lead in the annual college week winter sports meet here. By virtue of its victory in the single event of the day Wisconsin went to the front with nine points. Dartmouth College and McGill University occupied second place with eight points each and University of New Hampshire held third position with seven points.

Soft ice barred all events on yesterday's program except the downhill ski race. Charles M. Proctor '28, Dartmouth, took the honors in this event. W. B. Thompson, McGill, was second, H. G. Groy, Wisconsin, third, and Knut Dahl, another Wisconsin entrant, fourth.

The first game of the three-game hockey series between Dartmouth and Williams colleges is yet to be played. Soft ice caused postponement of the first two games, scheduled for Thursday and yesterday.

TORONTO GRADS WIN, 10—3

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEMBROKE, Ont., Dec. 31—University of Toronto graduates won the second game of their tour in the Ottawa Valley district by defeating the local team 10 to 3 here last night. Trottier, Delahey and Mordon of the grads are local players, and in the second period the former two played for the Pembroke team, Delahey scoring two goals. In the same period two of the local players went on the visitors' team and each of them scored a goal. Trottier scored three goals for the grads, while Delahey scored two for each team. Porter starred for the winners.

LA FRANCE TO CHICAGO

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 31 (AP)—Leo LaFrance, substitute center and left wing of the Canadiens hockey sextet, departs for Chicago today to join the Black Hawks who have taken over his contract for the rest of the season. LaFrance, one of the outstanding players with Duluth in the American Hockey Association in previous years, joined the Canadiens last fall, though he had been under contract to the local club for two seasons previous, but had not reported. LaFrance played amateur hockey in Iroquois Falls, Ont.

United States Champions for 1927

Archery
Men....Dr. P. W. Crouch, Newton Ctr.
Women ....
Mrs. Robert Johnson, Los Angeles
Women's team.....Newton Archers

Athletics
Pentathlon ....
Harry F. Flippen, Newark A. C.
Decathlon ....
Pait V. Elkins, Univ. of Nebraska
Marathon ....
Clarence H. De Mar, Melrose, Mass.
Senior .....Illinois A. C.
Junior .....Los Angeles A. C.
Senior, indoor.....New York A. C.
I. A. A. A. ....Stanford
I. A. A. A., indoor.....Harvard
Western Conference .....Illinois
Western Conference, indoor..Wisconsin
New England I. A. A.....Maine
Missouri Valley Conference...Kansas
Missouri Valley Conference, indoor,
Oklahoma
Pacific Coast Conference .....
Stanford University
Southern Conference .....
Louisiana State University

Automobiles
Speed championship .....
Peter De Paolo, Los Angeles
500-Mile sweepstakes .....
George Souders, Lafayette, Ind.

Baseball
American .....New York
National .....Pittsburgh
World Series...New York Americans
Western Conference.....Illinois-Iowa
Missouri Valley Conference.Oklahoma
Southern Conference .....
Alabama Polytechnic Institute

Basketball
A. A. U.....Hillyard Chemical Co., St. Joseph, Mo
Intercollegiate.....Dartmouth College
Western Conference.....Michigan
Southern Conference....Vanderbilt
Missouri Valley Conference...Kansas
Pacific Coast Conference...California
Interscholastic .....Cicero, Ill.

Billiards
Class A, amateur.....
J. A. Clinton Jr., Pittsburgh
Class B, amateur .....
J. R. Johann, Jamaica, N. Y.
Class C, amateur .....
F. S. Hammer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Three-cushion, National Association amateur .....
E. H. Ruark, Washington, D. C.
Three-cushion, American Ass'n amateur.....L. F. Macklin, St. Louis
Pocket, amateur .....
J. H. Shoemaker, New York
18.2 Professional .....
Jacob Schaefer, Chicago
18.1 Professional .....
W. F. Hoppe, New York
18.2 Junior professional .....
Kinrey Matsuyama, Los Angeles
Pocket, professional .....
F. J. Taberski, Schenectady, N. Y.
Three-cushion, professional.....
Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia

Bowling
Singles.....William Eggars, Chicago
Doubles .....
Martin Flick and Frank Snyder, Erie
Five-man team .....
Tea Shops, Milwaukee, Wis.
All-events .....
Bernado Spinella, New York
Women's singles .....
Mrs. Florence Ehrhardt, Akron
Women's doubles .....
Mrs. Alma Burke and Mrs. Edith Kirg
Women's all events.....
Mrs. Grayce Garwood, Cleveland
Five-woman event .....
Boyle Valves, Chicago

Chess
Professional..F. J. Marshall, New York
Quadrangular League .....
Princeton University
Intercollegiate League .....
New York University
Intercollegiate, individual .....
F. R. Chevalier, Harvard

Court Tennis
Singles.....G. D. Huband, Chicago
Doubles .....Jay Gould and W. C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia
Professional..J. A. Soutar, Philadelphia

Cross-Country
A. A. U. senior.....William Ritola, Finnish-American A. A.
A. A. U. senior, team .....
Millrose A. A., New York
Intercollegiate, individual,
W. J. Cox, Penn. State College
Intercollegiate, team .....
Pennsylvania State College
Missouri Valley Conference, team,
University of Oklahoma
Missouri Valley Conference, individual.....B. E. Frazier, Kansas
Western Conference, individual,
J. C. Zola, Wisconsin
Western Conference, team.....
University of Wisconsin
N. E. Intercollegiate, individual,
H. L. Richardson, Maine
N. E. Intercollegiate, team.....
University of Maine
Southern Conference, individual,
Galen Elliott, North Carolina
Southern Conference, team.....
University of North Carolina

Cycling
Amateur road racing.....
James Walthour Jr., New York, N. Y.
Amateur sprinting .....
James Walthour Jr., New York, N. Y.
Professional sprinting .....
Harris Horder, Australia
Professional all-around..Cecil Walker
Professional motor-paced.....
Franco Georgetti, Italy

Fencing
Foils, individual .....
Lieut. G. C. Calnan, U. S. Navy
Foils, team.....New York A. C.
Foils, junior .....
H. E. Twyeffort, J. S. Saltus Club
Foils, junior team...J. S. Saltus Club
Foils, novice .....
E. L. Dow, J. S. Saltus Club
Foils, preparatory .....
E. L. Hill, Yale University
Epée.....Harold F. Van Buskirk, Fencers Club of N. Y.
Epée, outdoor.....Pieter Mijer, Washington Sq. Fencers
Epée, team.....Boston Athletic Asso.
Epée, junior .....
J. L. Levis, Fencers Club of N. Y.
Epée, junior team....New York A. C.
Saber..Nikolas Muray, New York A. C.
Saber, outdoor.....Harold F. Van Buskirk, Fencers Club of N. Y.
Saber, team.....New York A. C.
Saber, junior .....
Bela Nagy, New York A. C.
Saber, junior team...Columbia Univ.
Saber, preparatory .....
R. D. Elwell, Fencers Club of N. Y.
Three weapons...Lieut. G. C. Calnan, Fencers Club of N. Y.
Three weapons, team..New York A. C.

Fencing (Continued)
Women's.....Miss Stephanie Stern, Offenbach, Ger.
Women's junior..Miss Margaret Boyle, Brooklyn Edison F. C.
Intercollegiate, foils .....
Dernell Every, Yale
Intercollegiate, team, foils....Cornell
Intercollegiate, saber .....
Robert Nussbaum Jr., Yale
Intercollegiate, team, saber.....Yale
Intercollegiate, épée .....
P. W. Bands, U. S. Military Academy
Intercollegiate, team, épée.....
U. S. Military Academy
Intercollegiate, three-weapon....
U. S. Military Academy
Interscholastic, foils..Maurice Grasson, Spring-Glen School, New Haven
Western Conference, individual foils,
H. J. Zettleman, Northwestern
Western Conference, team..Ohio State
Western Conference, dueling swords,
H. A. Craig, Illinois
Western Conference, sabers.....
Theodore Lorber, Ohio State

Football
Western Conference.....Illinois
Missouri Valley Conference...Missouri
Pacific Coast Conference...Stanford, Southern California, Idaho
Eastern College.....Pittsburgh-Yale
Southern Conference...Georgia Tech., N. C. State, Vanderbilt, Tennessee
Southwestern Conference.....
Texas A. & M. College

Golf
Amateur..Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta
Open..Thomas D. Armour, Washington
Professional .....
Walter C. Hagen, Rochester, N. Y.
Public links .....
Carl F. Kauffman, Pittsburgh
Women....Mrs. Miriam Burns Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
Western amateur .....
B. E. Stein, Tacoma, Wash.
Western junior .....
Albert Hakes, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Western women .....
Mrs. Harry Pressler, Los Angeles
Western open .....
Walter C. Hagen, Pasadena, Fla.
Southern amateur .....
Harry Ehle, Asheville, N. C.
Southern women's..Mrs. D. S. Reymond
Griscom Cup.....New York
Leslie Cup .....Massachusetts
City, team .....Pittsburgh
National, senior .....
Hugh Halsell, Dallas, Tex.
National, senior women's..Mrs. F. E. Du Bois, Westchester-S. C. C.
Intercollegiate, team.....Princeton
Intercollegiate, individual .....
Watts Gunn, Georgia School of Tech.
Interscholastic, eastern .....
Phillips Finlay, Phillips Exeter Acad.
Interscholastic, eastern, team.....
Choate School
Western Conference.....Illinois
Western Conference, individual,
Lester Bolstad, Minnesota
Southern Conference .....
Georgia School of Technology
Southern Conference, individual,
Watts Gunn, Georgia School of Tech.

Gymnastics
A. A. U. .....Alfred Jochim, Swiss Turn Verein, Jersey City, N. J.
A. A. U., team..New York Turn Verein
Intercollegiate, team.....Dartmouth
Intercollegiate, individual .....
H. G. Newhart, U. S. Naval Acad.
Western Conference, team....Chicago
Western Conference, individual,
F. A. Davidson, Chicago

Handball
Standard ball, singles.....
George Nelson, Baltimore
Standard ball, doubles...H. W. Dworman and W. E. Kamman, Detroit
Four-wall, handball, singles.....
Clifford Kaulling, Brooklyn C. Y.M.C.A.
One-wall, senior singles..Murray Vernon, Trinity Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hockey
Eastern college.....Harvard
Eastern amateur club .....
University Club, Boston
Westerp Conference .....
Minnesota-Michigan
American Hockey Association..Duluth
National Hockey League.....
Ottawa Senators

Horseshoe Pitching
Men's professional .....
C. C. Davis, Columbus, O.
Women's professional .....
Mrs. C. A. Lanham, Bloomington, Ill.

Lacrosse
Intercollegiate...Johns Hopkins Univ.

Lawn Bowling
Robertson Trophy.....Buffalo

Marbles
National .....
Joseph Medvidovich, Clairton, Pa.

Pony Polo
Open .....Sands Point
Junior .....United States Army
Indoor, open...Brooklyn R. & D. Club
Intercollegiate, indoor .....Yale
Eastern college .....Yale
Pacific Coast Conference .....
Stanford University
Intercircuit .....Cleveland

Powerboat
Express cruisers .....
Sea Dream, G. de F. Larner
Gold cup.....Greenwich Folly, George H. Townsend

Racquets
Singles.....C. C. Pell, New York
Doubles.....C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer, New York
Professional..J. A. Scutar, Philadelphia

Rifle Shooting
National.....Lieut. R. M. Cutts Jr.
Intercollegiate, shoulder-to-shoulder, R. M. Harbeck '28, Mass. Inst. of Tech.
Intercollegiate, team, shoulder-to-shoulder..George Washington Univ.
Intercollegiate, R. O. T. C...Arkansas
Intercollegiate (iron sight)...Missouri
Intercollegiate (glass sight)..Norwich

Roque
Amateur....O. E. Barnhart, Chicago

Sculling
Intercollegiate .....Columbia
Amateur singles .....
Joseph Wright Jr., Toronto
Senior fours..Philadelphia Barge Club
Senior eights..Wyandotte Boat Club
Pacific Coast Conference...California
Harvard-Yale .....Harvard

Skating
Speed, amateur..C. I. Gorman, St. John, N. B., and Henry Nelson, Chicago
Women's, speed .....
Miss Elsie Muller, New York
Pair skating, figure.....Mrs. C. B. Blanchard and N. W. Niles, Boston
Women's, figure .....
Miss Beatrix Loughran, New York

Skating (Continued)
Men's, figure .....N. W. Niles, Boston
Men's junior, figure .....
Frederick Goodridge, Cambridge
Women's junior, figure.....
Miss Susanne Davis, Boston
Pair skating, junior, figure..Miss M. B. Vinson and T. L. Coolidge, Cambridge

Skiing
National jumping .....
Intercollegiate jumping .....
Ernest O. Pederson, Univ. of New Hampshire (Foch Trophy)

Soccer Football
National.....Fall River F. C.
National amateur cup.....
Heidelberg F. C., Heidelberg, Pa.
American League..Bethlehem Steel F.C.
Intercollegiate .....Princeton

Squash Racquets
Amateur.....M. P. Baker, Boston
Team .....Harvard University

Squash Tennis
Amateur.....R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, N. Y.
Amateur, Class B.....
Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C.
Amateur, Class C .....
H. K. Cross, Yale Club
Team....Harvard Club of New York
Open.....Francis Ward, City A. C., New York
Veteran..H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club
Western....G. L. Stocking, Omaha
Western team....St. Louis

Swimming
A. A. U. Medley, outdoors.....
Walter Spence, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.
A. A. U., team .....Illinois A. C.
A. A. U., team, indoor....Illinois A. C.
Intercollegiate .....Yale
Western Conference.....Michigan
M. V. Conference.....Washington
National Collegiate.....Michigan
Chicago River Marathon.....
John Weissmuller, Illinois A. C.
Women's team, indoor .....
Women's Swimming Assn., New York
Women's team .....
Women's Swimming Assn., New York

Tennis
Singles..J. René Lacoste, Paris, France
Doubles..W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mixed doubles...Miss Elleen Bennett, England, and Henri Cochet, France
Municipal singles .....
T. R. Drewes, St. Louis
Municipal doubles.....R. L. Rice and G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago
Singles, indoor..Jean Borotra, France
Doubles, indoor.....Jean Borotra and Jacques B. Brugnon, France
Mixed doubles, indoor .....
Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Brookline, and G. P. Gardner Jr., Boston
Women's singles .....
Miss Helen N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif.
Women's doubles..Mrs. L. A. Godfree and Miss E. H. Harvey, England
Clay court singles .....
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia
Clay court doubles .....
J. F. Hennessey, Indianapolis, and L. E. Williams, Chicago
Church Cup.....Philadelphia
East vs. West.....East
Intersectional..Middle Atlantic States
Junior singles..F. X. Shields, New York
Junior doubles .....
Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, and C. M. Smith, Charlottesville, Va.
Boys' singles, indoor .....
W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City
Junior singles, indoor .....
Julius Seligson, New York
Junior doubles, indoor..M. T. Hill and H. L. Johnson Jr., Waban, Mass.
Girls' singles, indoor .....
Miss Sarah Palfrey, Boston
Girls' doubles, indoor....Misses Sarah and Mianne Palfrey, Boston
Boys' singles .....
William Jacobs, Baltimore
Veteran singles .....
A. J. Cawse, New York, N. Y.
Veteran doubles...Fred C. Baggs and Dr. W. H. Rosenbaum, New York, N. Y.
Father and son.....John Barton and Horace Barton, Sioux City, S. D.
Women's singles, indoor.....
Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline
Women's doubles, indoor.....
Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Brookline, and Mrs. J. S. Assup, Wilmington
Girls' singles....Miss M. K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif.
Girls' doubles...Miss M. K. Gladman, Santa Monica, and Miss J. N. Cruickshank, Los Angeles
Intercollegiate singles .....
Wilmer L. Allison, Univ. of Texas
Intercollegiate doubles..J. W. Van Ryn and K. B. Appel, Princeton
Intercollegiate singles, indoor....
J. W. Whitbeck, Harvard
Intercollegiate doubles, indoor....
T. A. Eggmann and J. S. Garretson, Cornell
M. V. Conference singles.....
H. E. Coggeshall, Grinnell
M. V. Conference doubles..F. F. Royer and R. D. Mason, Oklahoma
N. E. Intercollegiate singles....
M. H. Partridge, Dartmouth
N. E. Intercollegiate doubles....
C. B. Marsh and H. F. Wolf, Williams
Western Conference singles.....
T. F. O'Connell, Illinois
Western Conference doubles.....
H.J. Barton and K.G. Moore, Michigan
Pacific Coast Conference....Stanford

Trap Shooting
Amateur clay target .....
Oscar Hansen, Fremont, Neb.
Grand American.....Otto Newlin
Junior amateur .....
William Jenkins, Orleans, Ind.
Women's..Miss Mabel Wilson, Buffalo
Professional .....
Fred Tomlin, Glassboro, N. Y.

Water Polo
Intercollegiate .....Yale
Western Conference .....
Chicago-Northwestern
A. A. U.....Illinois A. C.

Wrestling
A. A. U....Oklahoma A. & M. College
Western Conference.....Illinois
M. V. Conference .....
Oklahoma A. & M. College
Intercollegiate.....Yale and Lehigh

Yachting
Star class .....
Tempe III, Newport Harbor, Calif.
Astor Cup, sloops .....
Prestige, H. S. Vanderbilt
Astor Cup, schooners.....
Vanitie, H. P. Whitney
Chicago-Mackinac Race..Racing Division, Siren, L. L. Karas, Chicago Y.C.
Cruising Division, Shalamar....
M. G. Herbert, J. P. Y. C.
Detroit-Mackinac Race .....
Barbette, Thomas Archer
Lipton "R" Cup...Ariel, Malcolm Vail
King's Cup..Barbara, H. L. Maxwell

VETERANS LEADING GOLF TOURNAMENT

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 31 (AP)—Cards of 69, two strokes below par on the ocean bordering Palos Verdes Country Club course, put A. A. Watrous, veteran Grand Rapids, Mich., golfer, and Fred Morrison of Los Angeles to the fore of the field of linksmen that participated in the first 18 holes of qualifying play in the $2500 open tournament.

But one stroke behind these two pace setters was Harry Cooper of Los Angeles, while to complete the list of those who toured the tricky course below or at even par figures came another professional, Edward Loos of Los Angeles, who made it in 71, even par.

Two other professionals tied with cards of 72 for next place honors. They were Hutt Martin of Reno, Nev., and John Tarrant of the Encino Country Club, near here. Next in line were three others in a tie, Robert Clark of Alameda, Calif., Olin Dutra of Fresno, Calif., and Dallas Jeffers of Corona, Calif., each with 73.

T. D. Armour of Washington, D. C., who is national open champion, shared with 12 others the 74-stroke division. They included George von Elm of Los Angeles, former national amateur champion; Joseph Turnesa and Anthony Manero of Elmsford, N. Y.; Harold Sampson of Burlingame, Calif.; A. R. Espinosa and Gordon Wright of Chicago; MacDonald Smith, Great Neck, L. I.; Harold Beer, San Francisco; Eric Bannister, Winnipeg, and Neil Christian, Portland, Ore.

A new golfing organization, the chief aim of which is to co-operate with cities desiring to hold winter tournaments, came into existence here yesterday when leading professional linksmen of the country organized the Association of Tournament Golfers.

Thomas D. Armour of Washington, national open champion, was elected president, and Harold Sharkey, Newark, N. J., golf writer, was made secretary-treasurer and manager. Sharkey will start immediately the work of sanctioning dates for a tour by a group of noted golfers during the 1928 season, beginning in November and ending in April.

A number of other officers were elected, including regional vice-presidents, A. R. Espinosa, for Chicago; Neil Christian of Yakima, Wash., for the Pacific Northwest; Charles Guest of Los Angeles, for Southern California; Dewey Longworth of San Francisco, for northern California, and John Bredemus of San Antonio, for Texas. An executive committee was named to include R. A. Cruickshank, L. H. Diegel, W. J. Mehlhorn and Turnesa, all of New York; Watrous of Grand Rapids, Mich., and the officers.

NIAGARA DOWNS LONDON, 4-1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 31—Niagara Falls completely outplayed the Panthers here last night, 4 to 1, in a Canadian Professional Hockey League game, and its smooth-working combination play had the local defense disorganized most of the time. The locals failed to show their real form, and their individual efforts failed to make much impression on the visitors' defense. The winners scored two goals in each of the first and third periods, while the Panthers scored in the second.

YANKEES RELEASE TWO

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 — Raymond Morehart, infielder, and Joseph Giard, pitcher, were given their unconditional releases by the New York American League Baseball Club yesterday. Both were sent to St. Paul. Morehart came to the Yankees from the Chcago White Sox and Giard from the Browns.

MAY PLAY FOOTBALL ON CYCLES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—There is a likelihood that motorcycle football will soon be added to the list of sports in which Calcutta folk indulge. The Automobile Association of Bengal is understood to be anxious to develop the sporting side of motorcycling in Calcutta, and to this end is trying to arrange a motorcycle football competition. There appears to be some difficulty, however, in arranging a suitable ground, the football authorities not being too favorably disposed toward the introduction of this form of sport. So far 11 players have expressed their willingness to take part in the competition and practice will begin whenever a ground is available.

STRATFORD WINS, 3 TO 2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STRATFORD, Ont., Dec. 31—A goal by Hicks with only 11 seconds to play gave the Stratford Nationals a 3-to-2 victory over the Toronto Ravinas here last night in a Canadian Professional Hockey League game, the first win that the locals have scored in their last seven games. The locals scored the first goal; but the visitors were leading, 2 to 1, at the end of the first period. The score was tied in the second period and the third was a struggle for the winning goal. The game was the best of the season in this city.

HORNETS WIN THIRD STRAIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 31—The Hornets scored their third successive Canadian Professional Hockey League victory when they defeated the Detroit Olympics by 4 to 1 here last night. On the play the locals were the better team, although they were held scoreless. In the second period they ran in four goals, two by Bellemer, and held Detroit scoreless. The losers' only goal came half-way through the final period, Manager Foyston being the marksman.

Thorpe Has Some Strong Material

Minnesota Swimmers Have a Fine Chance to Capture "Big Ten" Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 31—"The University of Minnesota swimming team is virtually the same as that which won the Western Conference championship in 1926 and placed second in the season which ended in March, 1927. It should be a better team than that of last year, especially with the incentive of playing host for the first time to the 'Big Ten' Conference title meet here, March 23 and 24."

Niels Thorpe, Gopher swimming coach, summarizes thus the chances of his swimmers for Intercollegiate Conference success this season. Thorpe is beginning his eighth season at Minnesota with a record of two championship, three second places, a third and a fourth place. He has lost a national intercollegiate champion and two other veteran stars, but his team includes another national intercollegiate titleholder among nine letter men, six of whom have won two monograms, and a relay aggregation which promises to surpass the record-breaking quartet of last year.

In addition to the nine lettermen on the team Coach Thorpe has two members of the 1927 varsity squad and nine swimmers from the freshman team of last year, one of whom promises to become an outstanding dash man. M. M. Moody '30, a two-letterman and an outstanding star on the team for two seasons, is Minnesota's premier swimmer. Moody holds the national intercollegiate record for the 100 yards freestyle, set at Virginia, Minn., last year at 53 3-5s. Moody swims anchor on the relay team, is one of the two fastest Gophers in the 40 and 50 yard dashes, and has the stamina to star in events from 200 to 440 yards.

Sam Hill Rates High

His mate in the matter of the free-style speed and his superior in versatility is Capt. Sam Hill '28, who has matched Moody's mark of 18 2-5s. for the 40-yard dash and whose specialty is the backstroke. Hill is a younger brother to J. E. Hill '28 who, before he was lost to Minnesota through graduation, set the national intercollegiate record for the 150-yard backstroke at 1m. 48.1s. The Hill brothers have been outstanding in Northwest competition for several years and Sam has always been within a half stroke of his older brother. Captain Hill swims third on the relay team and is backstroke lead in the medley in addition to being a certain point winner in the 150-yard backstroke.

Minnesota's championship relay team, S. B. Morris '28, R. T. Bennett '28, Hill and Moody, which set the national intercollegiate record for the 160-yard event at 1m. 14.4s., is intact, but the advent of a former freshman star, C. O. Waidelich '30, threatens to displace Bennett and promises to add speed in the relays. All these and Neal Crocker '30, a letterman of last year, are capable of better than 19.5 seconds for the 40-yard dash and 56 seconds for the century.

Bennett, a two-letter man, is expected to compete in the longer events, 200 to 440 yards freestyle, along with F. L. Lucke Jr. '30, also winner of two monograms, H. A. Steenson '30, letterman of 1927, and C. J. Lind '30, a graduate from the freshman team.

With Hill in the backstroke event will be R. O. Spittler '31, a veteran of last year's varsity, whose time of 1m. 58s. earns him second choice to his captain, L. P. Slaney '29, another member of the 1927 varsity, and three men from the freshman squad, G. S. Scullin '30, W. T. Wilke '30, and A. P. Brastad '30. The former freshmen are regarded as point winners after a little more experience.

Purdy Leader in Breaststroke

C. E. Purdy '28, the third member of the triumvirate of two-letter dependables, is the leading Gopher exponent of the breaststroke. He is seconded by a freshman graduate, D. R. Bayers '30, whose early season time of 2m. 50s. compares favorably with that of the veteran. H. L. Rush '23, a letterman of 1927, is the third breaststroke entrant.

With the loss of C. H. Barnacle '27, through graduation, the Minnesota team is left without a veteran diver but three freshman stars of last season display skill that promises to be more than adequate before the season wanes. They are H. W. Matson '29, Ellsworth Moon '29, and Ralph Merchant '30.

When J. E. Hill swam the backstroke, Purdy the breast, and Sam Hill the freestyle the Minnesota medley relay team set an unofficial record of 3m. 15s. for the event last year. This season Sam Hill will swim the backstroke, Purdy the breast again, and Weidelich is expected to act as anchor with the freestyle. The University of Minnesota Western Conference swimming schedule:

Feb. 11—University of Wisconsin at Madison; 22—University of Michigan.
March 3—University of Iowa at Iowa City; 9—Northwestern University at Evanston; 23-24—Western Conference Championship.

FANS AWAIT EAST-WEST CLASH

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 31 (AP)—Football prognosticators having had a glimpse of Glenn S. Warner's stalwarts in action, turned today to the arrival of the Pittsburgh Panthers, to see what they look like before making their final forecasts as to the winner of the East-West clash here next Monday. Coach J. B. Sutherland, the Pittsburgh mentor, gave his men several workouts en route. They will have several short drills here before meeting the men from Stanford University. Warner's first team yesterday was composed of Capt. J. H. McCreery '28 at center, D. A. Robesky '29 and S. F. Post '28 at guards, Chris Freeman '28 and Roland Sellman '29 at tackles, J. B. Preston '30 and Theodore Harder '29 on the ends, M. M. Murphy '28 at quarter, Dick Hyland and D. K. Hill '29 at the halfback posts, and C. P. Hoffman '28 at fullback.

DUNLAP DEFEATS HOMANS

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 31—George T. Dunlap Jr. of New York and Princeton University won the midwinter golf tournament here for the third consecutive year yesterday by defeating Eugene V. Homans, a college classmate, and the junior champion of New Jersey, at the twentieth hole. It was the third 20-hole match in the tourney in three successive days.

DUNN TO MANAGE ARENA

DETROIT, Dec. 31 (AP)—Richard G. Dunn, former executive manager of Madison Square Garden in New York, was appointed general manager of the new Olympia Sports Arena here yesterday. The appointment of Dunn, according to directors, is the forerunner of a complete reorganization of the executive force sof the arena.

HARVARD VARSITY WINS

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The Harvard University squash racquet team defeated the Rockaway Hunting Club on the latter's court yesterday, five matches to one. The college players romped through to an easy victory over their opponents and won two matches in straight games.

Camps to Give More Time to Athletics

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, Dec. 31

A NEW policy under which the citizens military training camps next summer will devote more time to athletics and recreation and less to military instruction, was announced yesterday at the War Department. In general, the program will call for military training in the forenoons and athletics or other recreation in the afternoons, only advanced students being called upon for further military training after midday. Under the order the amount of time each day for military instruction will be reduced to 4 hours and 30 minutes for students in the beginning or basic course and ranging up to 6 hours and 30 minutes for the "blue" course advanced students.

Winnipeg Maroons Defeat St. Paul, 1-0

O'Meara Scores Only Goal in Close-Checking American Hockey Game

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Duluth	7	2	3	25	19	16
Minneapolis	8	0	3	32	17	16
Winnipeg	5	1	0	27	13	11
Kansas City	4	0	4	21	14	8
St. Paul	2	1	5	22	34	7

GAMES TUESDAY
Winnipeg at Kansas City.
Duluth at St. Paul.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31—Winnipeg strengthened its hold on third place in the American Hockey Association here last night by defeating St. Paul 1 to 0, in a game marked by exceptionally close checking on the part of both teams. So hard played was the encounter and so close was the checking that the goalers were called upon to stop only 35 shots between them.

The teams played man-for-man hockey during the first two periods and neither side was able to pass its opponents' blue line often. Eleven shots marked the first period and 10 the second.

O'Meara, veteran right wing of the Maroons, scored the one goal after two periods and more than half of the third had passed. He starred both on offense and defense all during the game and, with both teams waiting for breaks, was ready when the solitary chance came. There was a face-off near the right boards and O'Meara received the puck. He stickhandled his way around Goheen, St. Paul's veteran right defense, drew Goalie McCusker from his net and drove the puck into the far corner of the net. A severe St. Paul attack failed to break through the close-checking Winnipeg defense in the remaining minutes of play. The summary:

WINNIPEG	ST. PAUL
Sommers, Runge, lw	rw, Wilson, Ingram
Gottselig, Kelly, Sanderson, c	c, Desjardine, Romnes
O'Meara, Couture, rw	lw, G. Conroy, Sheppard
Redpath, Benson, ld	rd, Nichols, Breen
Borland, Townsend, rd	ld, Goheen
Timmins, g	g, McCusker

Score—Winnipeg 1, St. Paul 0. Goals—O'Meara for Winnipeg. Referee—Helmer Grenner, Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PRAIRIE HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Moose Jaw	5	2	1	25	18	12
Saskatoon	3	2	3	18	12	8
Regina	1	2	5	17	29	4

MOOSE JAW WINS TWO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SASKATOON, Sask., Dec. 31—Moose Jaw Maroons reinforced their position as leaders in the Prairie Hockey League by two wins over Regina Capitals in successive nights here Thursday and Friday at Moose Jaw. Thursday the Maroons defeated Regina in overtime, 5 to 4, with Sutherland scoring the deciding goal. At Regina Friday night the Moose Jaw club added two more points to its total with a 6-to-2 victory. Moose Jaw now heads the league with 12 points, four more than Saskatoon, which is in second place.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE fact that Frank Calder, president of he National Hockey League, may be called on to rule on the case of the Bostorn Bruins and New Haven Eagles regarding Player Leland Harrington brings to attention the fact that Calder is not only president of the major hockey league but he is also final arbiter in regard to all professional hockey questions. It must place him in a difficult position when he has to decide a case in which one of the teams in his own league is involved.

Wilfred C. Fields, center of the Boston Tigers, is voluntarily coaching the Holy Cross hockey team.

Samuel Rothschild has been unconditionally released by the Pittsburgh Pirates. He had been purchased earlier in the season from Montreal Maroons and was recently suspended for failing to keep in condition while in Pittsburgh.

The Canadian Professional Hockey League went through quite a lot of trouble with recalling players to the National Hockey League last season and now has a waiver rule which makes it extremely difficult for National Hockey League owners to take players away from the minors. The Harrigan affair in the Canadian-American organization is just such a situation as will bring the waiver rule into the local minor league. When a player is

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PUBLICITY FOR TEAMS NEEDED

Too Much for Individual Football Player, Says W. W. Roper

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—What football needs is less publicity for its stars and more about its teams as a whole, says W. W. Roper, newly elected president of the American Football Coaches' Association.

Princeton's coach, one of the few "serious" speakers at the annual banquet of the coaches' association last night, emphatically declared himself opposed to the practice of some sports writers who devote long columns of space to the accomplishments of some backfield star and dismiss the remainder of the team with bare mention.

There still is plenty of room for the development of football, Maj. John L. Griffith, commissioner of the "Big Ten" and executive secretary of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, told the coaches, citing the growth in college population and the abundance of money as two factors which led him to believe that the peak has not yet been reached.

Major Griffith Defends Game

"Football has become a greater game because it is a game which does not belong to any one class, "Major Griffith said." "I have a notion that men get more fun out of football today than they did 25 years ago. Even if it were not fun, it would be worthwhile as a check on the danger of the youth of America becoming weak and flabby."

R. C. Zuppke of University of Illinois presided and kept the crowd in an uproar with his shafts of wit, directed principally at Knute K. Rockne of University of Notre Dame, another of the coaches noted for his humor.

The banquet climaxed a busy day which had seen the association go on record in favor of eliminating this year's new rules affecting the use of the lateral pass and recovery of the muffed punt, and appoint three "observers" to sit during deliberations of the national rules committee.

Appointment of the three "observers" was made on invitation of Edward K. Hall, chairman of the rules committee after the coaches had asked for greater consideration when the rules are made. The three "observers" will be Rockne, Hugo Bezdek of Pennsylvania State College, and W. H. Spaulding of University of California, Southern Branch. Of the 10 actual members on the rules committee, five are coaches. These, with the three "observers," in effect will give the coaches a delegation of eight.

In gaining this concession, however, Mr. Hall pointed out that the coaches are merely being accorded the same privilege which for several years has been granted to officials. It has been customary to have three officials sit, as observers and advisers, with the rules-makers. Mr. Hall said last night he expects to invite again the three officials who sat with the committee last winter, namely: Dr. E. J. O'Brien to Tufts, Walter Eckersall of Chicago, and Walter R. Okeson of Lehigh.

"This will enable the committee to get the benefit of all points of view," Mr. Hall explained. "The coaches felt that they should have representatives of their own choosing and, on my own authority, I issued the invitation to them. I believe the committee will back me up. Of course these special representatives will have no actual vote in our decisions."

So far as the rules are concerned, the coaches do not altogether agree with the "stand pat" attitude of Mr Hall, whose report Thursday stressed the rules committee's satisfaction with the present code and opposition to any further changes of importance. However, in recommending a return pass and muffed punt, the coaches to the 1926 rules governing the lateral acted more in a desire to eliminate confusion over these rules than because of any decided opposition to the changes themselves.

Argue on Muffed Punt

It was only after a sharp and prolonged debate, however, that the association decided to recommend these two changes. The vote to remove the new freedom given to use of the lateral pass was 56 to 16, but, on the muffed punt rule it was much closer, 37 to 35. Muffed punts this year have been declared dead at the point of recovery, but the coaches want a return to the method permitting a player to run with a recovered punt.

The battle for these changes was led by Rockne, chairman of the coaches' committee on rules, who declared himself opposed to Mr. Hall's idea that the game's code has "crystallized" in its present form. The "stand patters" were led by E. E. Wyman and Fielding H. Yost of Michigan and Robert C. Zuppke of Illinois.

Outside of these two points, however, the coaches put their stamp of approval, after a season's trial, on the 1927 changes in the gridiron rules, including the one-second stop for the shift and the removal of the goal posts to their new position, 10 yards behind the goal line.

Penn Oarsmen Will Practice on Water

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—When Coach Russell S. Callow's University of Pennsylvania oarsmen resume work early in January they will be able to practice on rowing machines in the old Weightman Hall swimming tank for the first time.

The plan for using the swimming tank which has been used by the university co-eds since the new S. E. Hutchinson pool was opened, has been worked out by J. A. Brown, chairman of the Red and Blue rowing committee and Coach Callow.

"The machines will be ready in the tank," said Mr. Brown, "when Coach Callow returns from his home in Seattle, where he is spending the holidays. I expect the indoor training on the new rowing equipment to start before the middle of January.

"The rowing machines will be placed in the swimming pool at a place where it will be convenient for the crew men to step into their seats. Sliding seats will be provided for eight oarsmen, so an entire crew might sit in place as if they were in their shell on the river. Oars with holes in the blades will be used. This will be necessary because there will be more resistance than when the oarsmen are pulling in a moving shell. I believe the plan will greatly benefit the oarsmen and they should be in better condition when they start outdoor work on the Schuylkill River late in February.

"This is the first time Pennsylvania has attempted to train its oarsmen on the water in winter. Heretofore, the candidates have worked on rowing machines under the north stand of the stadium and have never had any water experience before they launched their shells or barges from the college boat house at the close of the customary six weeks indoor training."

Who Won in Great Britain in 1927

Association Football

International ..... Scotland and England, tied
Amateur Internationals ..... Scotland
England-France ..... England
Eng'and-Belgium ..... England
England-Luxembourg ..... England
Irish Free State-Italy ..... Italy
Inter-League ..... English League
Irish League-Free State League,
Inter-Army ..... British
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Oxford
Inter-Services ..... Royal Navy and Marines
Inter-Hospitals ..... Guy's
Amateurs-Professionals ..... Amateurs
North-South, amateur ..... Drawn
English League, First Division ..... Newcastle United
English League, Second Division, ... Middlesbrough
Scottish League, First Division ..... Glasgow Rangers
Scottish League, Second Division, ... Bo'ness
Irish League, northern ..... Belfast Celtic
Irish Free State League ..... Shamrock Rovers
Irish Free State Shield ..... Shamrock Rovers
Welsh League, northern ..... Carnarvon Athletic
Welsh League, southern ..... Barry
English Cup ..... Cardiff City
Scottish Cup ..... Celtic
Scottish Qualifying Cup ..... Mid-Annandale
Irish Cup, Northern ..... Ards
Irish Free State Cup ..... Drumcondra
Welsh Cup ..... Cardiff City
English Amateur Cup ..... Leyton
Amateur Football Association's Cup, ... Ealing Association
Welsh Amateur Cup ..... Lovell's Athletic
Top goal-scorers, First Division, ... James Trotter, Sheffield Wednesday, and Hugh Gallacher, Newcastle United, tied
Top goal-scorer, Second Division, ... G. H. Camsell, Middlesbrough
Top goal-scorer, Scottish League, ... J. McGrory, Celtic

Athletics

All-round ..... D. G. A. Lowe
All-round, women ..... Miss E. W. Edwards
Triangular International ..... England
England-France ..... England
Oxford-Cambridge vs. Harvard-Yale, ... Oxford-Cambridge
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge
Christie Inter-Varsity Cup ..... Leeds
Inter-Varsity board ..... London
English public schools ..... St. Edmund's School
Eton-Harrow ..... Tied
Scottish public schools ..... Dollar Acad'y
English inter-club ..... Achilles
English inter-club, women ..... London Olympiades
Inter-Military colleges ..... Sandhurst
Inter-Services ..... Army
Oxford-Cambridge, relay ..... Cambridge
English inter-county, relay ..... Middlesex
English boys' inter-county, relay, ... Essex
English girls' inter-county, relay, ... Essex and London, tied
English inter-club, relay ..... Achilles
Welsh inter-club, relay ..... Roath Harriers
London-Brighton relay, inter-club, ... Hallamshire Harriers
English Marathon ..... Stanley Ferris
Southern Marathon ..... Stanley Ferris
Scottish Marathon ..... E. H. Fernie
Welsh miners' seven-mile road race, ... F. Denmead
London-Brighton walk ..... Carlos Giani, Italy
Manchester-Blackpool walk ..... A. Hignett
Twenty-mile senior road walk, individual ..... T. L. Johnson
Twenty-mile senior road walk, team, ... Surrey Athletic Club
Ten-mile junior road walk, individual, ... W. Green
Ten-mile junior road walk, team, ... Atterciffe Walking Club

Aviation

King's Cup ..... W. L. Hope

Badminton

International ..... England
English singles, men ..... J. F. Devlin
English singles, women ..... Mrs. Barrett
English doubles, men ..... J. F. Devlin and G. S. B. Mack
English doubles, women ..... Mrs. R. C. Tragett and Miss Hogarth
English doubles, mixed ..... J. F. Devlin and Miss E. G. Peterson
Scottish singles, men ..... Ian Maconochie
Scottish singles, women ..... Mrs. R. C. Tragett
Scottish doubles, men ..... I. Maconochie and O. H. Barton
Scottish doubles, women ..... Mrs. Tragett and Miss Armstrong
Scottish doubles, mixed ..... I. Maconochie and Miss Armstrong
Irish singles, men ..... Sir G. A. Thomas
Irish singles, women ..... Mrs. Pilkington
Irish doubles, men ..... Sir G. A. Thomas and G. S. B. Mack
Irish doubles, women ..... Mrs. Pilkington and Mrs. Good
Irish doubles, mixed ..... G. S. B. Mack and Mrs. Head

Baseball

Oxford-Cambridge ..... Oxford

Billiards

British Empire, amateur ..... Alan Prior, South Africa
English amateur ..... Lawrence Steeples
Scottish amateur ..... Malcolm Smith
Irish amateur, northern ..... S. Fennington
Irish Free State, amateur ..... J. Wildridge
Welsh amateur ..... H. H. Coles
English professional ..... Thomas Newman
Scottish professional ..... Thomas Aiken
Irish professional ..... James Duncan
Welsh professional ..... Thomas Carpenter
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge
Boys ..... H. R. Gartland
Snooker, English professional ..... Joseph Davis
Snooker, English amateur ..... O. T. Jackson
Snooker, Irish amateur ..... T. H. Farey

Bowls

International ..... England
English professional, single-handed, ... Harry Waddicor
English, rink ..... Margate
English inter-county ..... Surrey
Scottish, single-handed ..... R. H. Jamieson
Scottish, rink ..... Shettleston

Boxing

Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge

Chess

International tournament, team, ... Hungary
International, individual ..... H. Norman-Hansen, Denmark, and Sir G. A. Thomas, England, tied.
World's championship, women ..... Miss Vera Menchik, Russia
London-New York, correspondence, ... London
English inter-county, correspondence, ... Somersetshire
English, men ..... F. D. Yates
English, girls ..... Miss Vera Menchik, Russia
Scottish, men ..... Dr. R. C. Macdonald
Irish, men ..... J. J. O'Hanlon
Hastings tournament ..... S. G. Tartakower, France
English inter-county ..... Middlesex
English inter-club ..... Authors' Club
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Oxford
House of Commons-Australian Parliamentarians ..... Drawn

Cricket

Inter-county, major ..... Lancashire
Inter-county, minor ..... Staffordshire
Scottish inter-county ..... Fifeshire
Lancashire League ..... Todmorden
North-South, major ..... Drawn

Cricket (Continued)

North-South, minor ..... North
Wales-New Zealand ..... Drawn
Scotland-Ireland ..... Drawn
Scottish counties-New Zealand ..... Drawn
England-Rest ..... Drawn
Gentlemen vs. Players at Lords ..... Drawn
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge
Eton-Harrow ..... Drawn
Champion county vs. The Rest ..... Drawn
Batting averages (over 25 innings), ... Charles Hallows, Lancashire
Bowling averages (over 25 wickets), ... Harry Howell, Warwickshire
Most centuries ..... E. H. Hendren, Middlesex
Top scorer ..... T. F. Shepherd, Surrey

Croquet

Men ..... Col. W. B. du Pre
Women ..... Miss D. D. Steele
Open ..... P. D. Matthews
Champion Cup, men ..... Edgar Whitaker
Champion Cup, women ..... Miss Mona Bryan
Open doubles ..... Miss D. D. Steele and Mrs. H. de la Mothe
Mixed doubles ..... B. C. Apps and Mrs. C. W. Strickland
Inter-county ..... Middlesex
Association plate ..... C. E. Pepper

Cross-Country Running

International, team ..... France
International, individual ..... Lewis Payne, England
English, team ..... Hallamshire Harriers
English, individual ..... Ernest Harper
Scottish, team ..... Marryhill Harriers
Scottish, individual ..... D. M. Wright
Irish, team ..... Ulsterville Harriers
Irish, individual ..... P. Coyle
Welsh, team ..... Roath Harriers
Welsh, individual ..... E. Thomas
English inter-county ..... Warwickshire
Irish inter-county ..... County Dublin
Oxford-Cambridge, team ..... Cambridge
Oxford-Cambridge, individual ..... W. A. M. Edwards, Oxford
Inter-Varsity board ..... Leeds
Inter-Services ..... Army
Northern counties, team ..... Hallamshire Harriers
Northern counties, individual ..... Harper
Midland counties, team ..... Birchfield Harriers
Midland counties, individual ..... A. T. Price
Southern counties, team ..... South London Harriers
Southern counties, individual ..... S. G. E. Allnutt
English public schools ..... Lancing College

Curling

World's championship ..... Symington Club
England-Scotland ..... Scotland
England, singles ..... J. Chapman
English inter-club ..... Manchester

Cycling

English inter-club team pursuit, ... Derby Rover Club
Muratti Cup (10 miles) ..... A. Thneaker
Twenty-four hours, tandem paced, ... T. E. Holdsworth

Drafts

Men ..... Samuel Cohen

Eton Wall Game

Collegers vs. Oppidans ..... Drawn

Fencing

Foils, men ..... Maj. A. D. Pearce
Foils, Scottish, men ..... R. Crosnier
Foils, women ..... Miss M. Freeman
Foils, junior, men ..... J. Winder
Foils, women's international ..... Miss H. Mayer, Germany
Foils, Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge
Foils, inter-services ..... Army
Foils, inter-hospitals ..... St. Mary's
Sabers ..... A. H. Corbie
Sabers, Scottish ..... C. L. de Beaumont
Sabers, Oxford-Cambridge ..... Halford
Sabers, inter-services ..... Royal Navy
Sabers, inter-hospitals ..... St. Mary's
Epée ..... C. B. Notley
Epée, junior ..... C. P. Collins
Epée, Scottish ..... C. L. de Beaumont
Epée, Oxford-Cambridge ..... Oxford
Epée, inter-services ..... Army
Epée, inter-hospitals ..... University College Hospital

Field Hockey

International, men ..... Scotland
International, women ..... England
England-South Africa, women ..... England
Wales-South Africa, women ..... Wales
England-France, men ..... England
International, boys ..... Wales
Scottish District Cup, women ..... West District
Oxford-Cambridge, men ..... Cambridge
Oxford-Cambridge, women ..... Cambridge
British universities, women ..... Edinburgh
Inter-Services ..... Royal Navy
Inter-Hospitals ..... St. Thomas's
North-Scuth, women ..... South
Irish Senior Cup ..... Lisnagarvey
Leinster League ..... Railway Union
Leinster schools ..... Mountjoy School
Ulster League ..... Antrim
Ulster schools ..... Shaftesbury House

Golf

British open ..... R. T. Jones Jr., United States
British open amateur ..... W. Tweddell
English close amateur ..... T. P. Perkins
British women's open ..... Miss Simone de la Chaume, France
English women's close ..... Mrs. Edith Gandalla
English inter-county ..... Midlands
English women's inter-county ..... Yorkshire
International, men ..... England and Scotland halved
Scotland-Ireland, men ..... Halved
International, women ..... Scotland
International, boys ..... Scotland
Boys ..... Eric Fiddian
Girls ..... Miss Diana Fishwick
Men vs. women ..... Halved
Amateurs-professionals ..... Pennia
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge
Lords-Commons ..... Lords
Scottish professional ..... Stewart Burns
Scottish amateur ..... Andrew Jamieson
Scottish women's ..... Miss E. Englis
Irish open ..... George Duncan
Irish open amateur ..... Roy McConnell
Irish close amateur ..... J. D. McCormack
Irish women's open ..... Miss M. McLaughlin
Welsh professional ..... B. Hodson
Welsh close amateur ..... D. R. Lewis
Welsh women's ..... Mrs. J. Duncan
Welsh, team ..... Ashburnham
St. George's Challenge Vase ..... W. L. Hartley
Calcutta Cup (foursomes) ..... G. C. Lamb and A. F. M. Guild
Jubilee Vase ..... C. J. H. Tolley
President's putter ..... R. H. Wethered
Mixed foursomes ..... Miss Joyce Wethered and C. J. H. Tolley

Gymnastics

English, team ..... Northampton Polytechnic
English, men's ..... H. J. Finchett

Horsemanship

International jumping, team ..... England
International jumping, individual, ... Lieut. X. Bizard, France
Coaching Marathon ..... C. F. Goddard

Ice Hockey

England-Belgium ..... England
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge

Lacrosse

English inter-county ..... Lancashire
North-South ..... North
English club championship ..... Heaton Mersey
Northern club championship ..... Heaton Mersey
Southern club championship ..... Oxford University
Oxford-Cambridge, men ..... Oxford
Oxford-Cambridge, women ..... Cambridge
English universities championship, ... Oxford

Lawn Tennis (Grass Courts)

England-United States ..... United States
England-France ..... England
Singles, men's ..... Henri Cochet, France
Singles, women's ..... Miss H. N. Wills, United States
Doubles, men's ..... W. T. Tilden 2d and F. T. Hunter, United States
Doubles, women's ..... Miss H. N. Wills and Miss E. M. Ryan, United States
Doubles, mixed ..... F. T. Hunter and Miss E. M. Ryan, United States
All-England plate, men's singles, ... A. Gentien, France
Scottish singles, men ..... I. G. Collins
Scottish singles, women ..... Miss Ruth Watson
Scottish doubles, men ..... I. G. Collins and W. A. R. Collins
Scottish doubles, women ..... Mrs. Herriott and Mrs. Huddleston
Scottish doubles, mixed ..... W. A. R. Collins and Hon. Mrs. Corbett
Irish singles, men ..... G. R. O. Crole-Rees
Irish singles, women ..... Mrs. M. Watson
Irish doubles, men ..... G. R. O. Crole-Rees and C. G. Eames
Irish doubles, women ..... Mrs. Watson and Miss Elsie Goldsack
Irish doubles, mixed ..... G. R. O. Crole-Rees and Mrs. Watson
Welsh singles, men ..... D. H. Williams
Welsh singles, women ..... Mrs. Satterthwaite
Welsh doubles, men ..... M. T. Phillips and G. L. Tuckett
Welsh doubles, women ..... Mrs. Beel and Mrs. R. H. Fletcher
Welsh doubles, mixed ..... E. C. Williams and Miss Hogarth
England-Wales ..... England
England-Ireland ..... England
England-Scotland ..... England
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Harvard-Yale,
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge
Inter-county, men ..... Middlesex
Inter-county, women ..... Surrey
Inter-services ..... Royal Navy
Amateurs-Professionals ..... Amateurs
Professional ..... C. R. Read
English public schoolboys, singles, ... E. R. Avory, Stowe
English schoolgirls, singles ..... Miss Susan Noel, Glendower

Lawn Tennis (Hard Courts)

English singles, men ..... J. R. Lacoste, France
English singles, women ..... Miss Elizabeth Nuthall
English doubles, men ..... J. R. Lacoste and Jacques B. Brugnon, France
English doubles, women ..... Mrs. C. O. Tuckey and Miss M. V. Chamberlain
English doubles, mixed ..... P. D. B. Spence and Miss Nuthall
Scottish singles, men ..... H. Hunter
Scottish singles, women ..... Miss J. Riddick
Scottish singles, boys ..... R. R. Finlay
Scottish singles, girls ..... Miss L. Spence
Scottish doubles, men ..... H. Mackintosh and H. Hunter
Scottish doubles, women ..... Miss N. Q. Radcliffe and Miss P. Radcliffe
Scottish doubles, mixed ..... H. Mackintosh and Hon. Mrs. Corbett
English covered singles, men ..... Edward E. Higgs
English covered singles, women ..... Miss Eileen Bennett
English covered doubles, men ..... G. R. O. Crole-Rees and C. G. Eames
English covered doubles, mixed ..... G. R. O. Crole-Rees and Mrs. J. Hill
Welsh covered singles, men ..... Sir G. A. Thomas
Welsh covered singles, women ..... Mrs. J. Hill
Welsh covered doubles, men ..... R. D. Watson and W. L. Clements
Welsh covered doubles, women ..... Mrs. Hazel and Mrs. J. Hill
Welsh covered doubles, mixed ..... Watson and Mrs. J. Hill
Professional ..... Daniell Maskell
Amateurs-Professionals ..... Amateurs
London-Paris ..... London
London-Berlin ..... Berlin
English inter-county, men ..... Surrey
Singles, boys ..... R. A. Court
Singles, girls ..... Miss Norah Mackintosh

Motoring

British Grand Prix ..... Robert Benoist (Delage) France

Motorboat Racing

Duke of York's Trophy ..... "Little Spitfire," America
London to Cowes ..... Lord Fitzwilliam's "Ceto"

Motor-cycling

International Trophy ..... Britain
International Silver Vase ..... Britain
Amateur Tourist Trophy ..... P. Hunt
Professional T. T., senior ..... A. Bennett
Professional T. T., junior ..... F. W. Dixon
Professional T. T., lightweight ..... W. L. Handley
Oxford-Cambridge hill-climb ..... Oxford
Oxford-Cambridge reliability trial ..... Cambridge
Football championship ..... Coventry Club

Pony Polo

Hurlingham Champion Cup ..... Hurricanes
King's Coronation Cup ..... El Gordo
Ranelagh Open Cup ..... Hurricanes
Roehampton Open Cup ..... Hurricanes
Whitney Cup, Roehampton, ... 17-21st Lancers
Inter-Regimental Cup ..... Royal Artillery
Subalterns Gold Cup ..... 17-21st Lancers
Hurlingham League ..... El Gordo
Tyro Cup, Hurlingham ..... El Palomar
Novices Cup, Ranelagh ..... El Palomar
Junior Cup, Roehampton ..... El Palomar
County Cup, senior, ... King's Dragoon Guards
County Cup, junior ..... Rugby
Rugby Open Cup ..... Hillmorton
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Oxford
Lords-Commons ..... Lords

Rackets

Amateur singles ..... J. C. F. Simpson
Amateur doubles, ... C. N. Bruce and H. W. Leatham
Professional, senior ..... Daniell Maskell
Professional, senior ..... A. Cooper
Oxford-Cambridge, singles, ... Cambridge
Oxford-Cambridge, doubles ..... Oxford
Inter-public schools ..... Eton

Rowing

Eights, Grand Challenge Cup ..... Thames Rowing Club
Eights, Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge
Eights, Oxford-Cambridge, women, ... Oxford
Eights, interhospitals ..... Guy's
Fours, Stewards' Cup ..... Thames R. C.
Fours, Scottish senior ..... Royal West Greenock
Pairs, Silver Goblets ..... London R. C.
Pairs, Scottish senior ..... Alloa
Single, Diamond Sculls ..... R. T. Lee
Single, senior dash ..... Jack Beresford, junior
Single, Championship of Thames ..... T. D. A. Collett
Single, Scottish championship ..... H. Murdock
Single, Doggett's Coat and Badge ..... L. B. Barry
Punting, single ..... E. L. Giles
Punting, women, single ..... Miss K. Ross
Punting, double ..... E. L. Giles and J. Rowse
Punting, single professional ..... Wilson Edwards
Amateur skiffing, men ..... D. J. Collis
Amateur skiffing, women ..... Mrs. A. E. Marcy
Amateur skiffing, men's doubles ..... C. L. Spaeth and H. M. Lane
Amateur skiffing, women's doubles ..... Miss G. Dale and Miss E. Denniford
Amateur skiffing, mixed doubles ..... A. A. Knight and Miss N. Oakley
Skiff Marathon, A. R. A. Rules ..... Quintin Boating Club
Skiff Marathon, N. A. R. A. Rules ..... Unattached Wallingford crew

Rugby Football

International ..... Ireland and Scotland, tied
Calcutta Cup ..... Scotland
Scotland-New South Wales ..... Scotland
Ireland-N. S. W. ..... New South Wales
Wales-New South Wales ..... New South Wales
Inter-County ..... Kent
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge
Inter-Army ..... British
Inter-Services ..... Royal Navy
Inter-Hospitals ..... Guy's
Scottish inter-club ..... Hawick
Scottish public schools ..... Fettes
Scottish inter-city ..... Edinburgh
Scottish, Border League ..... Hawick
England-Scotland, school boys, ... Scotland
London-Paris ..... London
London, seven-a-side ..... Harlequins
Rugby League (professional) ..... Swinton
Rugby League Cup ..... Oldham
Rugby League, Yorkshire Cup ..... Huddersfield
Rugby League, Lancashire Cup ..... St. Helen's
Rugby League, inter-county ..... Lancashire
Rugby League, England-Wales ..... England
Rugby League, England-New Zealand, ... England
Rugby League, Wales-New Zealand, ... Wales

Shooting

King's Prize (service rifle) ..... H. Vernon
Silver medal (service rifle) ..... A. G. Fulton
Grand aggregate (service rifle) ..... A. Parnell, Canada
Kolapore Cup (service rifle) ..... Canada
St. George's Vase (service rifle) ..... W. Anderson
Inter-County (service rifle) ..... Sussex
Inter-services (service rifle) ..... Army
Inter public-schools (service rifle) ..... Brighton College
Queen Mary's Prize (service rifle) ..... J. W. Villians
Oxford-Cambridge (service rifle) ..... Oxford
Oxford-Cambridge snapshooting (service rifle) ..... Cambridge
Oxford-Cambridge (match rifle) ..... Cambridge
Albert Trophy, Sir Philip Richardson ..... Scotland
Elcho International Shield ..... Scotland
National Challenge Trophy ..... Scotland
Mackinnon Cup ..... Canada
Whitehead Memorial ..... J. A. Chrawford
Scottish National Cup ..... Bon Accord Club
Donegall Cup ..... A. S. Warner
Prince of Wales' Prize ..... S. M. Hawkins
Champion Shot, Home Army ..... Lieut. C. Burton-Brown
Hopton Aggregate ..... Col. J. Hopton
Halford Memorial ..... R. J. Middlemass
Lords-Commons ..... Commons
Inter-services, revolver ..... Royal Navy
Running deer target, single shot ..... Maj. T. Ranken
Clay targets, international ..... Scotland
Clay targets, British championship ..... G. S. Horne

Skating

Amateur figure, international style, singles, men ..... J. F. Page
Amateur figure, international style, singles, women ..... Miss K. Shaw
Amateur figure, international style, pair, ... J. F. Page and Miss Ethel Muckelt
Amateur figure, rollers ..... H. C. Bululer
Rollers, London to Brighton race, women ..... Miss Vera Harper

Skiing

British men (slalom and straight run) ..... B. J. Marden
British women (slalom and straight run) ..... Miss W. McConnell
Ladies Ski Club Cup, ... Miss Esmé Mackinnon
British-Swiss universities, team, ... Swiss
British-Swiss universities, individual, ... M. Reuge, Switzerland
Inter-services, ... C. A. A. Robertson, Army

Squash Rackets

Amateur ..... V. A. Cazalet
Junior ..... C. J. Wilson
Women ..... Miss C. Fenwick
Professional ..... C. R. Read
Inter-club ..... Royal Automobile Club
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Oxford
North of England Championship, ... J. E. Tew
Inter-services ..... Army

Swimming

Inter-club, English ..... Penguin, S. C.
Inter-club, Welsh ..... Cardiff Polytechnic
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge
Inter-services ..... Army
Inter-hospitals ..... Guy's
Schoolboy, team, ... Banks Road Council Schools, Garston
Distance, men ..... E. W. Pascoe
Distance, women ..... Miss M. Hamblen
Diving, men ..... H. J. M. Aldous
Diving, women ..... Miss Belle White
Plunging ..... F. W. Parrington
Channel-swimming ..... E. H. Temme,
Miss Mercedes Gleitze and Mrs. Gill, all of England

Tennis

Bathurst International Cup ..... England
World's professional ..... G. F. Covey
British professional ..... G. F. Covey
Amateur singles ..... E. M. Baerlein
Amateur, inter-club, ... Philadelphia (Jay Gould and W. C. Wright)
Oxford-Cambridge, singles, ... Cambridge
Oxford-Cambridge, doubles, ... Cambridge
Marylebone Cricket Club Gold Prize, ... E. M. Baerlein
M. C. C. Silver Prize ..... C. N. Bruce
Old public-schoolboys, ... Old Wykehamists
Professional Handicap ..... W. Groom
Young Professionals Handicap, ... C. Lambert

Tobogganing

European championship, bobsleigh, ... Great Britain
Grand National ..... J. Heaton
Curzon Cup ..... Col. Moore-Brabazon, M. P.
Carlton Cup, ... Col. Moore-Brabazon, M.P.
Derby Cup ..... W. Fiske, America
Cresta Freshmen ..... J. Heaton

Water Polo

International ..... England
Oxford-Cambridge ..... Cambridge
Inter-county ..... Middlesex
Inter-club ..... Penguin S. C.
Welsh League ..... Cardiff City Police
Welsh inter-club ..... Swansea
Women, London-Amsterdam ..... London

Wrestling

British jiu-jitsu championship ..... M. Hipkiss

Yachting

Most first prizes during year, ... King George's Britannia
King's Cup, Cowes, ... Sir William Portal's Valdora
Albert Gold Cup ..... Britannia
International One-Ton Cup, ... Petite Aile, France
Prince of Wales' Cup, Cowes, ... Bruce Atkey's Irex II

FRENCHMAN PLANS TO PLAY IN U. S. SQUASH RACQUETS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Squash racquets is in its infancy in France, but it shows signs, nevertheless, of becoming a sport which will be increasingly engaged in by those in business offices who have an occasional morning off, or who have time to play in the late afternoon. Membership in the one club here, the Squash Racquets Association, is almost entirely American or English, although the French members are growing in number.

The Squash Club of Paris was established in the fall of 1926 chiefly through the efforts of two Americans, Francis B. Roche and Elbridge Watson. In February, 1927, the club opened officially with an exhibition match arranged by E. B. Noel, secretary of the Queen's Club, London, between W. D. Macpherson, a former English champion, and F. B. Tompkinson. In more ways than one this started the ball rolling, for, as 1927 draws to a close the club membership has reached 250. Spencer Eddy offered a club cup in 1927 and this was won by a Canadian, F. Davis. The first match, however, which may be described in any way as international was when a team was sent to play six of the London clubs between Dec. 5 and 11. The team is as to composition indicative of the fine class of racquets played in Paris. The members were: R. S. Wright, R. W. Gilmour, Patrick Morgan, and Talbot Wegg, Americans; L. D. Luard, Englishman, and A. R. Edwards of Chile.

The French have been playing "jeu de paume," or real tennis, since the thirteenth century. It is natural, therefore, to find Frenchmen excellent in court tennis and gradually becoming accustomed to "squash." Pierre Etchebaster, a Basque, is leaving to play in the championship of the United States at Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 12 and 13. At the Squash Club in Paris the court tennis is also played and Etchébaster is a member and "professeur" or instructor in this sport. More and more, however, Frenchmen are coming over from their old game of court tennis and are taking up squash racquets. Scions of some of the most illustrious French houses of the ancient nobility are among the most enthusiastic players, like Jean de Pourtales, Count Renard de Vivier, Baron de Neuville.

The Squash Club of Paris has distinguished patronage, including the Prince of Wales, Prince George, the Marquess of Crewe, British Ambassador to France, and, at the time of writing, the American Ambassador to France was being approached to add his name to this imposing list. Needless to say members of the British and American Embassies are often players at the club, and the rest are drawn mainly from banks, business houses and university studies. The club is situated at 74 ter Rue Lauriston and has four squash courts and one for court tennis. To judge from the enthusiasm of the members it would seem that there would have to be eventually some expansion in courts. If the club has 250 members at the end of its first twelvemonth, one would think that with the coming years many more than four courts would be needed to accommodate the players.

With court tennis there is a club championship played off by teams from Paris, Bordeaux and Pau. Membership of the two last mentioned appears to be mainly English. In conclusion, it is interesting to note that the professionals for court and squash tennis here are all Basques. Traditional ability with their fast game of pelote, played against a high wall with a hard ball and wicker glove called a chistera, seems to have developed in them players who take easily to any wall and ball game.

SOUTHERN IRON

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 30—Alabama furnace interests will go into the new year with more than four weeks of probable make of foundry iron sold. Sales have been in the main in small lots, ranging from a car to 500 tons at the most, and $16 a ton, No. 2 foundry, has been the price base. When inventory is taken next week, prospects are surplus foundry iron will show decided decline compared with three months ago.

MUCH DEPENDS ON SOPHOMORES

Three Veterans Return for Michigan's Basketball Squad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—"University of Michigan's hopes of retaining the 'Big Ten' Conference basketball title, won last season, will depend largely on how well the sophomore talent fits in with the three veterans available," says Coach Edwin J. Mather in summing up the prospects. In the practice sessions and preliminary games, the Wolverines have exhibited a strong attack, but a rather weak defense, the new men on the squad finding it difficult to curb opposing basket shooters.

However, Michigan will have one of the best-built squads in the middle West, with every regular standing at least six-feet tall and at least 10 of the first stringers being considered.

Michigan's team will be built around Capt. F. A. Harrigan '28 and B. G. Oosterbaan '28, two of the brightest individual stars of the Conference last season. This passing and shooting combination should take care of the Wolverine attack, provided a defense can be built without placing too much dependence on Harrigan and Oosterbaan for guard duty.

Harrigan is as good a defensive man as he is on attack, but in teaming with Oosterbaan, it prevents him from staying back in the second line defense.

McCoy Returns

E. B. McCoy '29 is another veteran available. McCoy played at center last year, but has been shifted to guard position. He is a capable shot, but prone to take long heaves at the net.

To assist these three veterans, Coach Mather has the best crop of first-year talent that has ever reported at Michigan in any one season.

W. M. Schroder '28, giant center and back guard, won his letter two years ago. H. Z. Nyland '28, S. E. Gawne '28 and J. W. Whittle '29, were members of the squad last year and received the secondary awards.

Most promising of the new men are C. F. Raber '28, T. T. Kanitz '30, D. P. Rose '29, and R. C. Chapman '30. Raber and Kanitz are forwards, Rose a guard and Chapman a center. Chapman is the tallest man on the squad, standing 6 feet, 3½ inches. In the preliminary games he jumped at center and then assumed the back-guard duties.

Raber is an excellent basket shot, while Kanitz is a spectacular floor man. Rose, ineligible last season, may win a regular position, as he is equally good on offense and defense.

The most likely lineup for the start of the Conference season would consist of Chapman at center, Oosterbaan at one forward, with either Raber or Kanitz as his running mate. Harrigan will play running guard, with McCoy and Rose battling it out for the other position. Oosterbaan can be shifted to center if necessary.

Schroder, Nyland and Gawne have had some experience and will be capable substitutes. Schroder has second call at center, Nyland is among the second-string guards, while Gawne is a forward.

Other Promising Players

Other promising men who may work their way into the lineup before the season is far advanced include F. R. Lovell '30, G. W. Slagle '30 and J. J. Balsamo '29. Balsamo is small compared to the giants on the Michigan squad but is fast and an excellent floor man.

At least five other players expected to be available this year are at present ineligible but may join the squad at the start of the second semester. J. W. Orwig '30, Donald Hanna '30 and S. R. Magram '30, forwards; J. E. Walsh '29, a center, and H. G. Myron '30, a guard, are the present ineligibles. Orwig and Walsh stand an excellent chance of making the squad later.

The Wolverine squad on trips will be in charge of G. F. Veenker and H. G. Kipke, assistant coaches. The remainder of the schedule follows:

Jan. 3—Bradley Polytechnical Institute at Ann Arbor; 7—Northwestern University at Evanston; 9—University of Wisconsin at Madison; 14—Indiana University at Ann Arbor; 16—Ohio State University at Ann Arbor.

Feb. 4—University of Chicago at Chicago; 6—Coe College at Ann Arbor; 11—Purdue University at Ann Arbor; 13—University of Chicago at Ann Arbor; 20—Purdue University at Lafayette; 25—Northwestern University at Ann Arbor; 27—Ohio State University at Columbus.

Mar. 3—Indiana University at Bloomington; 5—University of Wisconsin at Ann Arbor.

STONEHAM ENTERS SOCCER

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Charles A. Stoneham, president of the New York Giants and owner of the New York National Soccer Club, was elected vice-president of the American Soccer League at a meeting here last night. Dates for the first round of the American Soccer League Cup competition also were announced as Jan. 21 and 22 with the following teams paired in the draw: Boston and Brooklyn, New Bedford and Providence, J. & P. Coats and Fall River, Bethlehem and New York Nationals, New York Giants and Newark. Cup competition in the American League will be on a home-and-home basis in each of the rounds, it was decided.

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Art News and Comment

New York Exhibitions

By RALPH FLINT

New York, Dec. 28

DURING the various preoccupations of the holiday season, art retires into a short midseason lull. With the coming week, however, a number of interesting and important fixtures are scheduled for the local galleries. Just now the New Gallery is the rendezvous for those who like their art with a good dash of bravura and brawn. Clivette, that colorful individuality in paint who made something of a stir with his last year's exhibition at the same gallery, is again on view, but with even more zest and substance than before in his work. He presents the interesting spectacle of a rampant individualist at close grips with himself and his medium, who, by virtue of his wide determination to achieve a mastery over both, dares at each and every step to storm the pictorial heights, technically as well as thematically. Clivette's most striking canvas this year is his boldly brushed-in vision of a swiftly descending eagle grappling with a swan, a scene reduced to spurtive shafts of light and color and far removed from the realm of representation. It is a tour de force, at first glance striking enough, and commending itself for the consistency of its vision and its handling.

But somehow or other the surge and rush of this painter's passages fail to sustain themselves after the first sharp encounter. There is no gainsaying the exhilarating experimentalism of the whole thing; the man cannot be denied his place in the pictorial sun. His gestures are superbly sweeping but unfortunately wanting in significance. Like his published manifestoes on art, his paintings resound with a wide emptiness. But he has unquestionably relished the whirling shapes that he finds among the birds and fishes, and translated them into sufficiently amusing patterns of light and color to suit his own purposes. His swiftly summarized vision of the "Pony Express," his three dark swans ranging their placid waters, his "Old Abe," set down from the painter's own vision of the mascot eagle that flew at the head of a certain regiment throughout the Civil War—these are all documents of personal interest, as expressive of the man as of the painter. It is a contentious art form that Clivette has devised, and he has won a certain following that is finding keen pleasure in broadcasting his talents.

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Daniel Garber and Stanley Woodward are at the Macbeth Gallery in a tandem exhibition, a companionate arrangement less advantageous to Mr. Garber's landscapes than it is to Mr. Woodward's seascapes. Mr. Woodward paints realistic transcriptions of the stern and rockbound New England coast that stand up well in mexed company. His seascapes are typical Academy pictures, solid, convincing, literal. The restless waters swish about the sturdy rocks in a satisfactory way; the artist has come to know the plain facts of the case. He has not stressed the underlying moods of his subject matter nor cared particularly to seek out the elemental patterning and movements of the crumbling waters. There is little of the stark simplicity that Homer so eloquently revealed, and none of the decorative charm that Hopkinson writes into his salty fables.

Mr. Garber, on the other hand, is primarily decorative, albeit in a well-tempered, academic sense, and is at the same time concerned with atmospheric mood and content; so that he rather demands the seclusion of a gallery devoted to himself alone. His work is running into new channels today, is catching something of the spurtiveness of modern painting and designing. An early landscape, "Over the Hill," shows Mr. Garber with his gently dotted-in tree clusters, ranging through all the soft coloration of warm October morning. Here is the mellow charm of rich verdure that has so occupied this pastoralist for most of his exhibiting years; here he measured nature in the reflected light of quiet noon. Now, under the persuasion of the new schools, he has taken to rippling his paint on to the canvas with large, swishing strokes, even looking into the dazzling center of the sun itself and rejoicing in the spreading luminosity that strikes off in all directions. "The Sun" illustrates a new phase of his work, one that argues largely for interesting adventures to come. Mr. Garber has always been a painter founded on fine facts and informed with a certain poetic feeling. Now that he has stepped out of his academic shoes, so to speak, he may well be expected to take to his heels the way Childe Hassam did some few years ago, and to turn up any amount of hitherto unrealized sportiveness in that very nature that he has treated so circumspectly.

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At the Higgs Gallery, where, for the most part, old masters of rich facture and solemn mien are to be seen, is an exhibition of landscapes by Elisée Maclet, a young French artist making his first appearance in American galleries. This showing follows an exhibition in Berlin last year that brought him much favorable criticism. He is undoubtedly an artist of individuality, working out his salvation along lines laid out in particular by Utrillo, with whom he has worked as student-friend, and in general by the most advanced of the late Impressionists. He works freely and spontaneously, unafraid of letting his colors fly, although it is an open question whether he is not inclined to a certain profligacy in this respect. A quick flutter of vermilion across the face of nature is invariably a startling and dramatic thing, but when roofs reek this precious pigment and the rocks and roadways quiver to its heady vibrations, it is time to call a halt on such over-ready fragmentation.

An early landscape, done some 10 years ago, shows Mr. Maclet in a somber, tentative mood, where sedately compositional problems had him in thrall. Looking upon this earlier performance, and noting the wide differences between his two styles, argues to me that given another decade, the artist will have arrived again at another point of pictorial sobriety, in which he will find embodied and refined all the grayness and gayety that have come to him so far. Here and there one finds passages that are in no way derivative of any particular man or school, and in which he has kept himself within proper bounds. Here would seem to be an indication of the way the real painter will travel when loosed from associative ties and tendencies. But he has made a good start, and undoubtedly has a brilliant future ahead of him.

In the old masters' galleries at Higgs's are four examples of the art of Sir Thomas Lawrence that make a very complete and representative little exhibition in themselves. There is a full length portrait of Cardinal Consalvi, richly robed in scarlet and lace; a very human likeness of George IV, with twinkling eyes and ruddy face; a bombastically devised presentation portrait of the Duke of York, finely patterned and a splendid show-piece, though wanting something in the artist's usually fluent handling, and lastly a superb portrait of the Duke of Buckinghamshire, a very tour de force of elegant eighteenth century portraiture, wherein the rich lights and shades and lively accents proclaim a master of luminous flesh-painting, and of elegant compositional values.

The no-jury system has at last made its appearance among the etchers and lithographers of the town, and the American Print Makers makes its bow at the Downtown Gallery this month. A committee of 12 has been elected to serve three years, four of whom are to be retired at the end of each exhibition. Each member of the committee invites two guests each year, thus making a total of 36 artists. John Sloan, Rockwell Kent, Pop Hart, Anne Goldthwaite, Edward Hopper, Y. Kuniyoshi, Peggy Bacon, Boardman Robinson, Richard Lahey, Walter Pach, Kenneth Miller and Harry Wickey are the committee on this occasion, and among the invited exhibitors are George Biddle, Walt Kuhn, Charles Sheeler, Mahonri Young, Marguerite Zorach, Wanda Gag, Fisk Boyd, Arthur B. Davies and Reginald Marsh.

Imperial Academy, Tokyo

Tokyo
Special Correspondence

STEADY progress in the mastering of western painting is shown at the Imperial Academy's autumn salon, although the road to be traversed is still a long one. The Japanese paintings are good, but on the whole a little below the average of previous years.

Japanese art is itself so lovely that the foreigner regrets seeing the artist of Japan seek to paint in the western style. Regrets are useless, however, for hundreds of thousands of them are doing so. Where they have had good training abroad, they are fully on a level with the European or the American painter, but the vast bulk of them have never been outside of Japan and have had no western training whatever. Perhaps when their handicaps are considered it is surprising that the work is not still worse, but it is difficult to understand why native Japanese taste, which is excellent, ceases to function when it comes to the things of the West.

Japan will outgrow the present flood of ugly foreign "art." Signs are not wanting. As more Japanese artists master the technique of western painting, more good examples will be available, and the beginner will have opportunities that are now denied him.

At the academy this fall there are three or four oils which are quite good. One especially, a nude by Giichi Kurayoshi, is so far superior

"At Akashicho, Tsukiji," by Kiyokata Kaburagi.

to the majority of the nudes hung that it gives real pleasure and cause for optimism. The lines are graceful and the coloration excellent. One hand and forearm are slightly out of drawing and other flaws may be found, but the progress that it marks over the majority of its competitors is so great that defects are gladly overlooked.

Paintings on Silk

It is in that half of the building given over to Japanese paintings on silk that chief pleasure and enjoyment are to be found. Probably the best piece of workmanship is by Kiyokata Kaburagi, and is called "At Akashicho, Tsukiji." It is a full-length portrait of a young Japanese girl in a street costume, and has the slender lines so much admired in Japan and at times overemphasized, as in the later wood block prints.

A twofold screen of girls at New Year playing battledore and shuttlecock has more action than is usual with Japanese paintings, in which the figures are apt to be in passive attitudes. A painting of the famous priest, Semi Maru, by Ichiyo Madomoto, is one of the most typically Japanese shown. The priest is seated in a central panel without background, and on either side, as though they were windows, are paintings of a distant landscape with the Japanese perspective and other native conventions.

Landscapes are favorites as always, but the browns and autumnal tints that were so popular a few years ago have yielded precedence to light greens and misty blues. There are greens in the Japanese landscape that are not to be found elsewhere in the world, and the Japanese artist is able to capture them with his mineral paints and apply them to silk. Mists and rains almost constantly enshroud the mountains of these islands, and the artist has succeeded equally well in transferring them also to silk. A waterfall by Yosho Tanaka illustrates this well. Another landscape that is excellent is nothing more than snow on trees. As a rule, the simpler compositions are the more pleasing.

In Japanese painting there is a delicate sharpness of line that cannot be attained with oils, and the blending of color tones is like that in a water color. The "airplane perspective" is most frequently used, the looker imagining himself looking down into the picture, thus putting the vanishing point below the center of the frame. The effect of western technique on pure Japanese painting is evident, however, and especially in the taking over of the western perspective in numerous cases.

Decorative Paintings

Another class of paintings at the academy is the primarily decorative. These are screens in the main, but not altogether. A twofold screen by Choka Yamakawa gains its beauty by an effective use of color. Kaguya Hime, the Goddess-Princess of the Moon, "possessing eternal beauty, the pure maiden of silence," is shown standing on soft white clouds with the full moon behind her head. She is garbed in ancient court style, all in white, and the moon is a misty shade, but the sky behind it is a most intense, vivid blue.

A screen by Kyokue Machida also makes striking use of color. The background is gray-white and at one side are a few branches of snow-covered bamboo, while two peacocks stand out in all their glory of colored plumage. An even more decorative screen is a group of cranes by K. Ishiyama. It is elaborate in the extreme, and seems fit only for a palace.

Wichita Artists' Guild

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 19—Trees seem to have been the paramount interest of Wichita artists during the past year, judging by the pictures hung in the third annual exhibition of the Artists' Guild of Wichita, which opened Dec. 3 and closed Dec. 18, in the city library hall. Presumably the comparative scarcity of tree forms on the plains of Kansas is responsible for the emphatic love of them. They are undeniably a subject which is very suitable for representation in the lithograph form which is especially popular in Wichita.

John Noble spent the two weeks of the exhibition in the city, as did Birger Sandzen, who with Elizabeth Sprague of the new municipal University of Wichita fine arts department, gave several addresses to members of the Wichita Art Association, under whose auspices the work of the Artists' Guild was displayed. Some pictures by each of these men, who are honorary members of the guild, were also hung for the exhibition. Sandzen offered several beautiful masses of foliage among the three lithographs, one dry point and three oils which he contributed. "Pond With Cottonwood Trees"—an oil—was typical of Kansas.

C. A. Seward brought back from a stay in Arizona various lithographs and etchings—the tree theme being represented by "Poplars at Sante Fé" and by "A Glimpse of the Smoky Hills."

C. A. Hotvedt in one lithograph, "Summer Night," contributed another lovely tree treatment, while several of his oils further included prominent masses of foliage.

Katherine English Smith-King displayed the same interest in two lithographs and several oils, and Lloyd C. Foltz, in a group of beautiful etchings, included one of "Aspen Trees"—leaning in a thin group out over water—which recalled the Japanese style.

The cool shadows of trees—for the most part unseen—were well conveyed by Leo Courtney's two-tone linoleum block print in blues entitled "In the Shadow."

Robert T. Atchison, who has hitherto displayed a chief interest in etching, this year provided one picture only and that in oils—being a peaceful scene representative of the light Kansas colorings. Herbert J. Demmin in "The Bridge" also caught these clear shadings of color of the plains country.

Herschel Logan, whose woodcuts are becoming well known, contributed 12 of them to the exhibition. One of these, "Lost Hope," was perhaps most typical of Kansas. It showed a deserted oil well rig by the tangled foliage of a creek and seemed to have caught the character of the place quite remarkably.

W. A. Vincent, the Wichita sculptor, showed a strong study of a head, in Italian wax. Elizabeth Sprague offered two oils and a number of her delicately restrained pencil sketches. Bruce Moore offered two portraits and some other works in colored plaster.

Ohio Water Color Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, Dec. 24

THE third annual exhibition of the Ohio Water Color Society, which brings the 1927 showings of the city of Cincinnati to a conclusion, is interesting from the analytical point of view, since it shows the influence of medium over manner. The worker in oils is essentially an experimentalist in both design and color, and even the Print Makers in their recent collection showed the tendency to forsake standardized modes of procedure for the sake of individualism in style, and an ideational as well as pictorial representation.

The water-colorists, on the other hand, have clung almost tenaciously to the conventions of the medium, in both materials and treatment. To most of these artists, and most of them are very competent craftsmen, indeed, their work seems to be primarily "water color," and not the representation of idea and emotion roused in artistic contemplation of some particular subject. Of the 84 pictures which make up this group, not a half dozen show any desire to correlate experience and artistic procedure. A more objective exhibit would be hard to imagine.

This, while it may please the conservative gallery-goer and save the timorous from an occasional assault upon the eye or affront to reason, works against the artists as a group. For in spite of the landscape-and-still-life tradition of the water-colorists, their medium is singularly adapted, by reason of its flexibility, to at least two effective uses to which it has not been put, in the main, by the Ohio painters.

The first of these is the photo graphic-impressionistic field. The odd juxtaposition of colors and the vagaries of fragmentary design in modern urban life, must be caught quickly and boldly, and water color is suitable for this purpose. Its swiftness and unself-consciousness make it particularly serviceable to the painter of cities, and in a water-color exhibit the appreciator feels the need for glimpses into the sketchbook of the men who live in Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo and Cincinnati. Yet with the exception of unpretentious work by Ralph Fanning of Columbus and Reginald Grooms of Cincinnati, this field has been almost entirely overlooked.

The second field referred to is in recording and reflecting mood. The water-colorist has a singular opportunity to paint his autobiography. The spontaneity of backgrounds and the directness of approach should make water color insistently personal. Yet these Ohio painters modestly hide behind their subjects and deny themselves the free expression of their thinking and feeling, in an effort at fidelity of representation in a studiously restricted field. As a result they lose the enormous stimulus to imagination, speculation and fancy which water color may quite legitimately induce. In no recently exhibited work in this part of the country have artists painted so well and told so little about themselves.

There are, of course, exceptions to this statement. Antimo Beneduce and Henry G. Keller, both of Cleveland, have imposed their individuality upon their work with great success. Ray Kinsman Waters of Columbus, also, has been able to reflect the painter as well as the thing painted. But it is the comparative rarity of these examples which makes them stand out in an exhibition which is marked more by its correctness and reserve than by any other quality.

Courtesy of the Chicago Galleries Association

"Mt. Tallac, Tahoe," by Charles P. Killgore.

Charles P. Killgore

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Dec. 27

CHARLES P. KILLGORE is a young Chicagoan whose marked progress during the last few years has brought him into prominence. Four years ago, his first canvas was exhibited at the Art Institute. This attracted some attention, but his one-man show this last fall, at the Chicago Galleries Association, brought forth enthusiastic comment from the press, his colleagues, and the public.

Charles P. Killgore takes his work quite simply. He has no 'isms or theories to live up to or to live down. He points with the same abandon and joy that a child employs when building a fort of blocks. The child's thoughts are intent and active all the time the fort is in process of construction; he delights in doing the thing he most wants to do. Mr. Killgore expresses that same happy freedom. He has not limited himself to one locality, but paints equally well in Spain, Mexico, or the mountains of California.

In speaking of his work, he said, "I have no definite plans. I just paint. Of course, like all students, I started out as a figure painter, studying under Leopold Seifert and Victor Poole, but as soon as I began to work out of doors with Alson Clark and Orrin White in California and Mexico, I saw at once that landscape was my medium of expression. It comes to me more easily than the figure and it evidently has more merit for my first large landscape was shown in the American exhibition at the Art Institute.

"You ask me why I show no modern tendencies in my work. My idea of good painting consists of solid drawing, beautiful, true color and handsome effects of light. When to these qualities feeling is added, I think the combination is perfect. As to this 'wild stuff,' I can't see it at all. A picture should need no explanation. I realize that this has been said a million times, but since there has been art in the world, that which has endured has needed no interpretation. We may have to familiarize ourselves with its manner or technic, but the artist's intention is quickly and easily recognized. However, the modern school as expressed by Leon Kroll and Rockwell Kent gives me keen pleasure. That seems to sum it up."

Charles P. Killgore is diffident when speaking of his own work, but when the remark was made that his painting was clean, concise and simple, he was pleased and said, "I'm glad you think that. My aim is to make my canvases still more simple."

A Child Among the Artists

By FRANK RUTTER

London, Dec 12

NOTHING is easier than to be mistaken about the value of a child's drawings and paintings. A vast number of children have amazing graphic facility in their early years, and because their drawings are expressive and unsophisticated they have a charm that a more carefully trained talent is unable to achieve. These little artists usually have vivid imaginations, and if they also have the power to visualize their imaginings and set down that visualization on paper, then we are tempted to believe that the individual child has artistic genius.

Unfortunately statistics, carefully compiled from research in schools in various countries, prove that as children get older and are taught "how and what" to draw, most of them lose that spontaneous power of pictorial expression which they once possessed. The urge to pictorial expression appears to be so fragile a thing that in more than nine cases out of ten it is broken by the discipline of a stern training in draftsmanship.

Fortunately there are exceptions, and a very striking one is Jacynth Parsons, a little girl of 16 whose illustrations to Blake's "Songs of Innocence" were exhibited in the galleries of the Medici Society in Grafton Street. Here is a girl in the middle of her teens who has preserved the delightful freshness, innocence and quaintness of an infant's imaginings and yet has managed to train herself to give them expression in delicate line, dainty color and decoratively constructed designs.

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No more delightful illustrator to Blake's poems could be imagined than Jacynth Parsons, whose pictures have that quality of limpid innocence and delicate simplicity which distinguishes the poems she illustrates. Her delight in detail, in gay, bright color, in closely packed compositions precisely drawn and put together with an eye to rhythmic design, tempt one to label her work generically as Pre-Raphaelite in style. But this is only a convenient and not exact classification, to give some notion of her pictures to those who have not seen them.

Further, if this in some measure describes her water colors, for all that they are also quite individual, the analogy cannot be pressed to include her illustrations in black and white, which are not in the least Pre-Raphaelite. To tell the truth, these are bolder, braver in their heavier outlines and more substantially decorative than the drawings of Millais, Sandys, Rossetti and the typical Pre-Raphaelites. Charming and delightful as are such water colors as "Spring" and "The Little Boy Found"—with their wealth of decorative craftsmanship and emotional expression—some of her black and white drawings are still more moving and even richer in indications of a rare talent.

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Let me take but one example, the drawing to "Another's Sorrow," which consists but of a mother with her girl-child on her lap on a plain wooden chair. Firstly, we may note how admirably the figures are grouped to form a pyramidical composition to decorate the page. Then we may study how skillfully the child's white dress and bare legs are contrasted with the mother's black flowered gown. Pursuing our research into detail, we perceive how lovingly, beautifully and expressively the hands and feet are drawn. And finally let us pay homage to the real touch of genius by which the faces of both mother and child are naturally hidden in the position they occupy, thus enabling each spectator to use his or her own imagination in surmising the expression hinted at but not stated.

Here then is a drawing which both satisfies us æsthetically by its decorative construction, and also appeals to our emotional imagination in a poignant and most uncommon manner. The same could be said of many other of these drawings. When we consider the age of the artist, we may rightly marvel at the skill of her execution; but still more wonderful and precious are the conceptions interpreted by her handiwork. While she ought to go on studying, training her hand and eye toward still greater perfection, may she never forget that art is expression. Her progress will be certain and her future assured so long as she continues, as she does now, to make her hand, not the master, but the servant of her heart. For fundamentally it is the heart of Jacynth Parsons that makes her art so rare and winning.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Goes on a Picnic

By JOYCE BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time, one fine morning, Milly-Molly-Mandy met little-friend-Susan. (She was eating hawthorn berries from the hedge by the roadside.)

Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Hullo, Susan!" (eating a hawthorn berry, too, in a friendly way).

And little-friend-Susan said, "Hullo, Milly-Molly-Mandy. What do you think I'm going to do today? I'm going to take my dinner out, because Mother's busy. Look at my pockets!"

So Milly-Molly-Mandy looked, and in one of little-friend-Susan's coat pockets was a packet of bread-and-butter, and in the other was a hard-boiled egg and an apple. Milly-Molly-Mandy thought it was a very nice thing to do, indeed, and she began to feel hungry straight away.

Little-friend-Susan said: "Couldn't you go and see if your mother is busy? Maybe she'd like you to take your dinner out, too."

So Milly-Molly-Mandy gave a little skip, and ran back to the nice white cottage with the thatched roof to ask Mother. And Mother looked at Milly-Molly-Mandy consideringly, and said, "Well, maybe I can manage to be too busy to give you your dinner properly today, Milly-Molly-Mandy." And Milly-Molly-Mandy gave another little skip, because she was so pleased.

More Bulging Pockets

So Mother gave her a packet of bread-and-butter to put in one coat pocket, and a hard-boiled egg and an apple to put in the other, and told her to take her scarf and not to go in damp places and get muddy. And then Milly-Molly-Mandy gave Mother a kiss for good-by and thank-you, and ran out to little-friend-Susan, and they started off down the road with their bulging pockets.

When they came near the village, they met Billy Blunt walking along, and Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Hullo, Billy! Where're you going?"

And Billy Blunt said, "Home to dinner."

Then Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Susan and I are taking our dinners out because our mothers are busy. Look at our pockets!"

So Billy Blunt looked and saw the packets of bread-and-butter in one side pockets and the hard-boiled eggs and apples in the other side pockets, and he thought it was a very nice thing to do indeed, and began to feel even more hungry than he did before.

Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Couldn't you go and see if your mother is busy?—perhaps she'd like you to take your dinner out, too!"

So Billy Blunt thought a moment, and then he went in to ask his mother. And Mrs. Blunt said, yes, he could if he liked; and she gave him a packet of bread-and-butter to put in one side pocket, and a hard-boiled egg and an apple for the other. And Billy Blunt came out and joined Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan, all having bulging pockets.

Then Billy Blunt said, "Where're you planning to go?" And Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan said, "Down by the cross-roads and along to the woods." Billy Blunt thought a moment but he couldn't think of anywhere better, so they all started off with their bulging pockets.

As they passed the Big House with the iron railings by the crossroads, the lady who lived there (her name was Mrs. Green) was just getting her motorcar out; and the little girl (her name was Jessamine) was waiting by the gate.

Milly-Molly-Mandy smiled as they passed, and the little girl Jessamine said, "Hullo, Milly-Molly-Mandy! Mother and I are taking our dinners out because cook's away. Look at our basket!"

So Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "We're taking our dinners out too! — look at our pockets!"

And then Mrs. Green came up and said, "Are we all taking our dinners out? What fun! Wouldn't you like to come with us and eat them on the Downs?" That meant going for a ride in the motorcar, so of course Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan and Billy Blunt said "Yes!" and Billy Blunt added "Thank you!" so Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan added "Thank you!" too.

So Mrs. Green went back for three more mugs and some rugs and scarves and things. And then she said, "Pile in!" So they all piled into the car—the little girl Jessamine and Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan in the back seat (because they wanted to be together) and Billy Blunt in front beside Mrs. Green (because he wanted to see how she drove) and off they all started.

And it was fun! Milly-Molly-Mandy hadn't been for a drive in a real car before, except once when Mrs. Green had given Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and herself a lift home from the pictures. Of course, she had been in the red bus several times, and once the man who drove the milk-cans to the station every morning had given her a ride just for fun. But that was very rattly and different.

A Happy Party

Mrs. Green's car went so quickly, and the sun shone and the wind blew (how it did blow!), and Milly-Molly-Mandy felt she wanted to shout at the top of her voice because she was so happy. Only of course she didn't,—she just talked with the little girl Jessamine and little-friend-Susan about the Downs, and their favorite kind of cakes, and all that sort of thing. And Billy Blunt talked with Mrs. Green (sometimes), asking what different bits of machinery were for, and watching what she did with them, and longing to have a try at driving himself.

When they came to the Downs they had a lovely time. They made a fire of sticks, not too close to a tree (for trees don't like their leaf-hair singed or their bark-clothes burned), and not too close to the dry bracken (for dry bracken sometimes burns more than you mean it to), but just in a nice sensible place.

Then Mrs. Green made hot cocoa in a saucepan and poured it into their mugs, and everybody brought out their packets of food (Mrs. Green and the little girl Jessamine had bread-and-butter and hard-boiled eggs and apples, too). And Mrs. Green cut up a cherry cake into big slices and they all had to help eat it up.

It was a lovely meal. Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't think why anybody wanted to eat their dinner indoors.

Afterward they carefully buried all their eggshells and papers, and put the fire quite out and left everything tidy, and then they set to work filling their empty pockets with acorns and "conkers." But Milly-Molly-Mandy collected fir cones, because Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty did like a fir-cone fire; and she got her pockets and her bread-and-butter bag and her hat quite full.

When the time came to go home, Mrs. Green drove them back to the village. And when Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan and Billy Blunt said good-by and thank you, Mrs. Green said:

"You must all come and have games with Jessamine some evening soon."

The little girl Jessamine gave a skip, because she was pleased, and Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan and Billy Blunt said "Thank you very much!" again, though they didn't skip because they didn't feel they knew Mrs. Green quite well enough just yet. But they skipped like anything inside (and after all, that's the best place to do it!).

And the Little Girl Jessamine said, "Hullo, Milly-Molly-Mandy!"

An Hour to Go

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I was so hungry
That I couldn't wait,
I wanted my supper
Put right on my plate;
But when I asked Mother
She said, "No! No!
Just look at the clock!
There's an hour to go!"
So I crept over
And sat right down
Between Peter and Plush Cat,
And Jocko the Clown.
And Teddy the bear,
And Elephant Jo,
And Dobbin the horse
Were there in a row.
When I told my story,
They asked me to sit
PERFECTLY quiet
Till they thought a bit;
And while I was waiting
To hear what they'd say,
Mother came along
With my supper tray.
And Elephant Jo
Waved his trunk and said,
"Take a look at that clock!
It's just time to get fed!"

BLANCHE BALFOUR.

Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold Pigg Walk

MR. ALBERT PIGG was very busy in the garden of Pigholme, digging up potatoes for the next day's dinner, and Mrs. Augusta Pigg was very busy watching him, and thinking that she would give the peelings to the children for supper, as a special treat.

But the Pigg children did not know anything about what she was thinking, or they might have acted differently.

There were four of them—two girl pigs and two boy pigs—and they were all the same age. Their names were Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold, and they were the finest little pigs in the district. Besides this, they were very lively, and always looking for something fresh to do.

That afternoon they had had a grunting match and a squealing match, and had climbed all over the roof of Pigholme, and nearly fallen on their parents' heads. But it wasn't nearly supper time yet, and they couldn't think whatever to do next.

At last Amelia Pigg suggested that they should go for a walk by themselves, and see what they should see.

"Excellent!" exclaimed the others, all at once, and ran to put their coats on.

A Difficult Problem

I have already said that Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pigg were in the garden, and as there was no back entrance to Pigholme, Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold Pigg found it rather difficult to get out without being seen. They waited for quite ten minutes in the hope that something would happen, and at the eleventh minute Mr. Pigg found an extra big potato, and Mrs. Pigg had to help him with it. So in the end they both had their backs turned, and the little Piggs were able to slip away without explaining where they were going.

When they got into the road they all stopped and looked at each other, and Amelia Pigg said, "I'll be the leader and you must all follow me."

"Oh, no, you won't and we won't," said the two boy Piggs. "We'll say, 'Eenee, meenee, mainee, mo!'"

They did, and in the end it came that Alice Pigg had to lead them all. So, she felt very proud of herself.

Well, they set off, walking one by one in a beautiful straight line, and they walked, and they walked, and they walked, till at last they came to the village.

They didn't pass anyone on the way, but in the village people were ever so surprised to see them, and they said: "Don't you think you'd better go home, little pigs?"

"No, we don't," said Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold rather rudely, and they walked on and on.

They had forgotten all about supper by this time, and, of course, they didn't know about the potato peelings for supper, or they might have turned back.

They had just got in sight of another village when Arthur Pigg said, "It's beginning to get dark."

"So it is," said Alice Pigg, "we must turn back."

So they followed her round a sign post, and started home again.

Once more they walked, and they walked and they walked. But they never seemed to get any nearer to their village.

At last, Alice Pigg gave a little grunt, and sat down in the middle of the road. "We're lost," she said with a sob.

Four Little Squealing Piggs

Soon all the little Piggs were squealing and grunting and sitting in the middle of the road, because they were lost. They made such a noise that it was no wonder James Fox Terrier heard them from his garden and came to see what was wrong.

"Don't worry," he said, when he heard their story. "I'll soon show you the way."

So now, instead of Alice Pigg leading the way, James Fox Terrier took her place, and once more they walked, and they walked and they walked.

But this time they did get somewhere and by the time the stars were playing hide and seek in the sky the little Piggs all gave grunts of delight, because they could see their mother and father standing at the entrance to Pigholme and looking for them.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pigg were very pleased to see their children again, because they were beginning to wonder if they had run away from home. But when they saw how tired the little Piggs looked they didn't scold them, though they said they must never go out like that again without saying anything about where they were going.

Then Mrs. Pigg put them all to bed, and brought the potato peelings to them there, because she didn't want them to miss their special treat.

And Mr. Pigg found a nice big bone, which he gave James Fox Terrier, to take home for his supper.

After which Amelia, Alice, Arthur and Arnold Pigg said goodnight to each other and went to sleep.

Helping Grandma

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I like to help my grandma
In whatever she's about.
Wherever she goes, I go,
If in the house, or out.
I wipe the cups and silver,
And dust the parlor chairs,
And help her smooth the blankets
On all the beds upstairs.
She says that I'm her helper;
She really doesn't see
However she would manage
If it wasn't just for me!

LENA B. ELLINGWOOD.

David's Problem and How He Solved It

IT WAS a sparkling blue and gold Saturday morning. A blue sky without a cloud and golden sunshine everywhere—

Even on the back porch steps where David sat with his head in his hands. Such a picture of woe he was that his mother came to the door and said: "This will never do! And on this lovely morning! Why are you so unhappy?"

"Oh, Mother, we have lost our football and our team is trying to buy another. Every boy in this street has a job this morning, but me!

"Nobody's 'grass needs cutting—the groceryman says I'm not big enough to help him—everybody's bought a Post—there's nothing to do!"

"Now David," said his mother, "I am very sure that nobody will pay you for grumbling or sitting on the porch being blue. You have thought so much about what you want to get that you aren't thinking at all about what you have to give.

"There is something you can do. You can at least give a pleasant smile."

"All right, Mother, but how can I earn money smiling?"

"Oh, you must just give the smile, and you'll see if there isn't a way to earn some money."

"How?"

"I don't know exactly how until we think it over—but I'll tell you what to do. Wash your face and hands and brush your hair again, and when you are neat, walk down to Fourteenth Avenue where the stores are, and back again. Keep your eyes open all the way to see if you cannot do something for somebody—you'll come home happier, and while you are gone I'll be thinking too. We'll find something for you to do, but we must go at it cheerfully."

David said he would try it. He got the cleaning up part over quickly, and started off down the street.

All the small children, and even the pussy cats, seemed to be getting along all right in the traffic; nobody had more than he could carry alone—

David didn't see one thing he could do to help anybody. So he turned back toward home.

At the first corner he met a man carrying a big armful of placards announcing a musical program and supper. The man was hurrying and looked troubled and tired.

David looked up at him and smiled. "I'm going this way. Shall I carry part of your cards?" It was the first kind thing he had seen to do for anybody that morning.

The man hesitated a moment and stopped. "Are you in a hurry, little boy?"

"No, sir," answered David.

"Well, I'm not half through with these cards and I've a lot more things to see to. If you'll put one in every shop window on the avenue, I'll give you a dollar. I know they'll let you put them in, if you go with that smile on your face, and I know I can trust you to do whatever you say you will. Here are the cards and here is your dollar."

And he put four bright quarters in David's hand.

It was well into the afternoon when David reached home.

"Well," asked his mother, "did you find something to do for somebody?"

"Yes," said David, "I helped a man—well, I mean we helped each other." And he told her all about it.

So that is how the youngest boy on the neighborhood team earned the largest amount contributed—with a smile.

Trapdoors and Spiders

One of the things Dick and Dora found most interesting about the new home they had moved into, was the funny little trapdoor that led down to the cellar. It was their first acquaintance with a trapdoor, and they and the other children in the neighborhood found it very convenient in some of their games. One evening after supper, as they were sitting before a crackling fire in the fireplace, Dick was pondering, "I wonder who invented trapdoors, anyway."

"If you don't already know, you probably never could guess," said their father.

"Oh, Daddy, do tell us," begged Dora. "Was it any man in history that we have already heard about?"

"No, it wasn't a man at all," replied their father.

"You don't mean a lady invented trapdoors, do you!" exclaimed Dick.

The Trapdoor Spider

"No, it was neither a man nor a 'lady' who really originated trapdoors in the first place," answered their father. "So far as we know, the first trapdoors were made by one of the smallest and cleverest creatures in the animal kingdom. Like many other devices now commonly in use, our trapdoors are probably patterned after one of nature's contrivances."

"But what animal could handle a hammer and nails and boards and hinges and handles?" questioned Dick. "Isn't that what trapdoors are made of?"

"Not the trapdoors made by spiders," said their father, "and it is the trapdoor made by spiders that I am going to tell you about. Not all spiders make trapdoors, so the ones that do have been given the name of trapdoor spiders. The trapdoor spiders are large and hairy and partial to very warm countries. The species common in the southwestern part of the United States are not so large as the tropical ones, but they are just as clever in fashioning their homes.

"First of all the trapdoor spider chooses a site for her dwelling. This is nearly always on the high, well-drained side of sloping ground. Here she energetically begins to dig a tunnel by loosening the dirt with her mandibles and hauling it off, bit by bit. You can imagine what a slow, tedious task it is. One naturalist who watched a trapdoor spider digging her tunnel discovered that it took her an hour to make a hollow only half-as large as a walnut. The trapdoor spiders in America make their dwellings nearly a foot long and about an inch in diameter, so you can figure out what a lengthy task it is for them to get even this far in the making of their home.

Of Silk and Earth

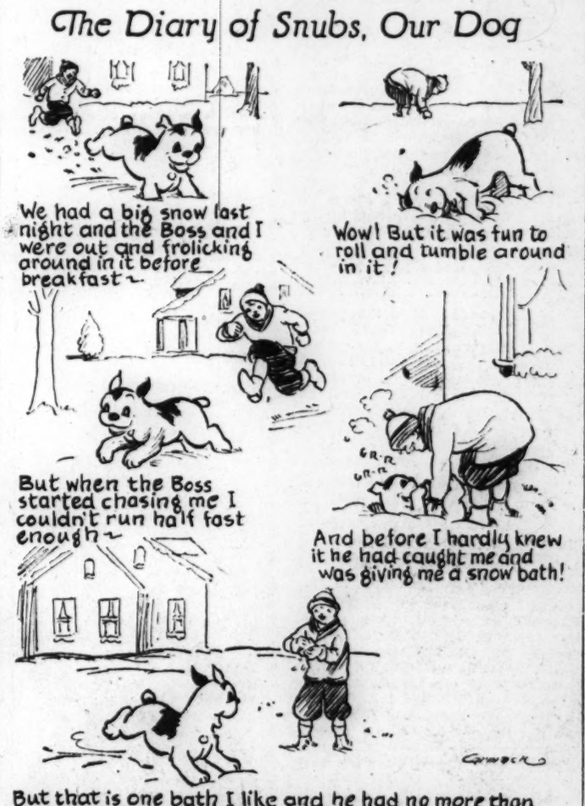
"After the tunnel is dug, the spider glazes the walls over with a waterproof substance which keeps the moisture out and prevents the earth from crumbling in. Then she coats it over with a fine silk lining, which completes the interior of her dwelling. Her next project is to supply a door, and it is in doing this that she shows what a remarkably clever and skillful little architect she is. Out of alternate layers of silk and earth she constructs a bevel-edged, circular door that fits perfectly into the round opening of her tunnel. She decorates the outside of the door with bits of earth and gravel or moss or decayed leaves of lichen, so that it looks exactly like its surroundings and is so perfectly disguised that no one would guess the presence of such a device when it is closed. She fastens the door to the entrance of her dwelling by a strong, elastic hinge of silk. And then she has a cozy, secure home ready for her family, which often consists of several dozen children.

"At the slightest sound of a disturbance outside her home the spider rushes to the door and from the inside she holds it tightly shut by means of her feet and mandibles.

"Some species of these spiders make one or more branch tunnels leading off from the main one, with a trapdoor at each joining. And that's all you'll hear about the inventors of trapdoors tonight. It's bedtime!"

"Oh, Daddy, I'm so glad you told us about them. I'll think of the wonderful little trapdoor spiders every time I raise our trapdoor," said Dora.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Little Jim's Bath

Every morning, after the grown-ups have had their toast and bacon and eggs and left the house for the big city, it is time for little Jim to be made ready for the day.

Jim is only 2, and glad every time he finds something new he can do alone. He has learned now that every morning the first thing that happens is pattering with his mother into the sunny blue and white bathroom. Here Jim stands on a stair and then—oh, can you imagine? right in front of him is a shiny basin with sparkly, soapy water!

If Jim looks straight ahead he sees all his little self in a mirror (some people call it a looking-glass). And if he turns his head just a little to one side, he looks out a window where two or three sparrows sit sometimes because they see something is going on.

Jim likes all this very much. There is a fine birch tree outside the window that nods and beckons to him, and while Jim's Mother takes a soft cloth and tries to wash into the deep wrinkle of fat that is his neck, he points to the sparrows and the tree and talks about them.

Jim twists and turns about a great deal. When he turns this way, his mother puts some soap on this ear, and when one short little arm goes up it gets a good rub which makes it glow.

Then when that is done, shirt sleeves are rolled down again, and Jim looks into the mirror to see if he has a clean face. Hair must be combed to lie smooth against the head, and in just a jiffy on come the clothes — socks, shoes, everything. Oh, it's so fine to be clean, and is breakfast ready?

An Animal Party

How many of you are expecting to give parties this winter?

Use the rainy days to cut out and color the best pictures of animals that can be found in old magazines. When the guests arrive a picture is pinned on the back of each. Then the fun begins. Each one must guess what animal he is to represent by listening to the imitation of its sound made by others whenever they want to call his attention. When he has guessed the picture is pinned on the front of his costume with a name which he chooses for himself such as "Honorable Harry Hippopotamus," or "Lady Lily Lion" if it's a girl. He must then be addressed by this name by the others and anyone failing to do so must pay a forfeit.

Those preparing for the party may search through a large dictionary and have a number of names ready from which the guests may choose, such as Captain Charles Cat, Duke David Dromedary, Marchioness Mary Monkey, King Kenneth Kangaroo, Brother Billy Baboon, or Potentate Percy Pig—the more ludicrous, the better.

"Spinning the plate" is also fun. A player in a circle spins a tin plate and makes the sound of the 'animal' he wishes to call to the center. This one must catch the plate before it stops spinning or else pay a forfeit.

Another idea is to make a post office out of a large pasteboard box such as fruit jars come in and stock it with letters, postcards of animals and small favors in packages for each guest. Pencils and paper may also be distributed and letters written and mailed.

A drawing contest will give lots of fun. Ask each guest to draw an animal. Then pin the sketches on a sheet that has been hung across one corner. The winner is the one who does the best drawing, or the one who is most successful in guessing the greatest number of animals represented.

When refreshments are served, form a grand march, each "animal" choosing a partner and imitating the walk of an animal. The dining room table may be covered with an old cloth and a farm scene depicted as a center piece with barn, haymow, watering trough and animal crackers. A bit of glue and toothpicks will help to keep the animals upright.

Another attractive centerpiece is a cake iced white with animal crackers dipped in chocolate for decorations. If favors are to be put in the cake, attach each to ribbons (different colors for boys and girls) and embed them in the icing. This gives each one a chance and the cake is not crumbled. The menu may be posted on a placard and may consist of:

Dog biscuit (cookies).

Haystacks (icecream or gelatine with browned shredded coconut).

Bones (large sticks of peppermint candy).

The Mail Bag

You will be interested to see that this week's Mail Bag is almost entirely taken up with mail from overseas. We have letters from China and Japan, as well as from Egypt, Australia, and England. That is a real international Mail Bag, isn't it?

Khartum, Egypt

Dear Editor:

I have just come to live in Khartum. We left London on the 4th of November and came through the bay of Biscay and then through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea. We stopped at Malta where the harbor was full of battle ships, dreadnoughts, cruisers and submarines. We went to the museum and the armory. In the armory we saw four torpedoes and guns and armor. We then went on to Port Said and then to Port Sudan where my father met us. We came on to Khartum by sleeper.

Khartum is on the River Nile. There is a zoo here with all sorts of animals coming from the Sudan—hippos, lions, antelopes, mongooses, jaguars, cheetahs, hyenas, elephants, etc.

I love Snubs and Waddles.

Michael A.

Tarumi Hyogoken, China

Dear Editor:

I am taking English lessons with my brother. I am 12 years old.

I like the story of "Tom and Bill" very much because we are also living by the seaside, but the beach is not sandy, it has more pebbles. I often see the fishermen catching fish with their nets and also watch them mending their nets. I know many fishermen around here. Sometimes they take me and my brother to fish with them. This summer I went to see a lighthouse. It was very high.

I have two cats and two dogs. Both of them are black, they have black tongues, black eyes, and black mouths. They are Chinese dogs. We are very fond of them. John C.

[Shall we ask John to send us a letter in Chinese, too? I wonder if any of us could translate it if he did!—Ed.]

Tanabecho, Wakayamaken, Japan

Dear Editor:

I like the Mail Bag and would like to join it. I like stamp collecting and would like to correspond with a boy in America, England, or any other country, who is also interested in stamps. Will you kindly forward my letter to Lloyd S. of Los Angeles, California, whose letter appeared on Nov. 7. H. Matsuba.

Castlemere, Rustington, England

Dear Editor:

I used to live in Santa Barbara and I should so like to get letters from there. I am 10 years old. I like the Children's Page very much. I like Milly Molly Mandy best of all. I have just seen a picture of Santa Barbara on the Home Forum Page.

Peggy H.

Bundaberg, Queensland, Australia

Dear Editor:

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to you.

I saw in The Christian Science Monitor the pictures of our native bear and laughing jackass, or kookaburra, as he is generally called. I used to have a little bear for a pet, and when we lived out of town the kookaburras used to make a lot of noise with their laughing at about five o'clock in the morning.

The kangaroo and emu and wallaby are other natives of Australia.

When the Commonwealth Band of Australia was over to America they wore emu feathers in their hats. One of the bandsmen belonged to Bundaberg and he wrote and told his parents that a lady in Chicago asked if they were kangaroo feathers. I bet everyone laughed when they read that.

I think the Mail Bag is lovely, and I have three real nice correspondents through it. I would like someone who does not live in the United States to write to me also, as it is so interesting hearing from other countries. Marguerite V.

[How many of you have seen a kangaroo with feathers!—Ed.]

New York City

Dear Editor:

I am 7 years old and I would like to correspond with some little girl up at the North Pole or anyone who lives in the Far North.

I have a little sister, 3 years old, who goes to the Christian Science Sunday School with me, and my cousin who lives in Florida came to visit me and she goes with us. Mother takes us all in the car and sometimes we take a little friend of ours who lives in our street.

I love the Monitor.

Patricia C.

[I don't believe little girls care about living at the North Pole, Patricia. It's too chilly!—Ed.]

Birmingham, England

Dear Editor:

I have a little dolly and she has such a pretty little face. She has her own cot but often sleeps in my bed.

I am 5 years' old and love the Monitor. Mary B.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

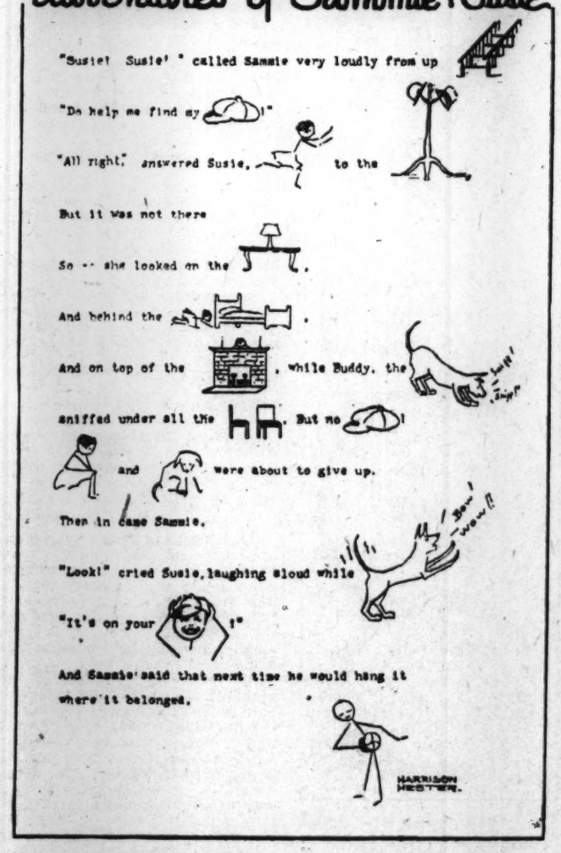
I love the Monitor very much, Snubs and Waddles, also the Sunset Stories. I first went to the Christian Science Sunday School in Glasgow, Scotland, when I was nearly 3 years of age.

We came to America 18 months ago and I like it here very much.

I have two brothers, Douglas, aged 6 and Ramsey, 4 weeks old. I am 8 years old and would like to correspond with someone of my own age.

Lilian C.

Adventures of Sammie + Susie



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International Bookplate Exhibit in Portugal

Lisbon
...ial Correspondence

AN EXHIBITION of ex-libris or bookplates—the first that has ever been held in Portugal—was opened recently in Lisbon and aroused considerable interest both at home and abroad, gratifying references being made to it in the continental press.

The exhibition was organized by a group of bibliophiles and men of letters under the presidency of Senhor Luis Derouet, Director of the National Printing-Offices, where this notable collection was shown in seven large salons.

The response to Senhor Derouet's invitation to other countries to join in this exposition exceeded all expectations. The diplomatic corps in Lisbon also interested itself in the matter and collections of examples, some of which are very rare, were sent from all parts of the world from almost every well-known library. The Turin Library, for instance, sent several ex-libris in which the Napoleonic eagle is seen, which were in use for only a very short time, some of them never having been attached.

Czechoslovakia and Austria forwarded their comprehensive exhibits by air to Paris, in order that they might reach Lisbon in time for the opening of the exhibition. The royal libraries of Spain and Belgium and many of England, France, Germany, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Russia, the South African Union, etc., also contributed lavishly.

Germany, which may be called the cradle of ex-libris, sent collections composed chiefly of etchings and aquatints, which attracted great attention. The Norwegian examples which were of great artistic beauty were insured for £200 against accidents. They were 67 in number, and included some specimens exquisitely painted in water colors.

From the libraries of Chicago and Philadelphia came 34 specimens, while others were from the collection of Gustav Adolf, Crown Prince of Sweden, and from the Loganian Library.

It is impossible to give a detailed account of this exhibition as five of the rooms had their walls covered completely with ex-libris, as were the big "vitrines" stretching down the middle of each salon. Over 10,000 specimens were on view. Portugal alone showed 2500, some of which are extremely rare, 1000 being anterior to the year 1890.

It is interesting to note the difference between the ex-libris of the Iberian peninsula, and those of most of the other countries. The former are nearly all of heraldic nature, representing the family coats of arms of the noble owners of the volumes, adorned with graceful arabesques and bearing the families' mottoes. Those of other countries are more artistic, consisting of water colors or etchings with allegorical compositions, landscapes and nudes, most of them exquisitely drawn and large enough to be consid... real pictures.

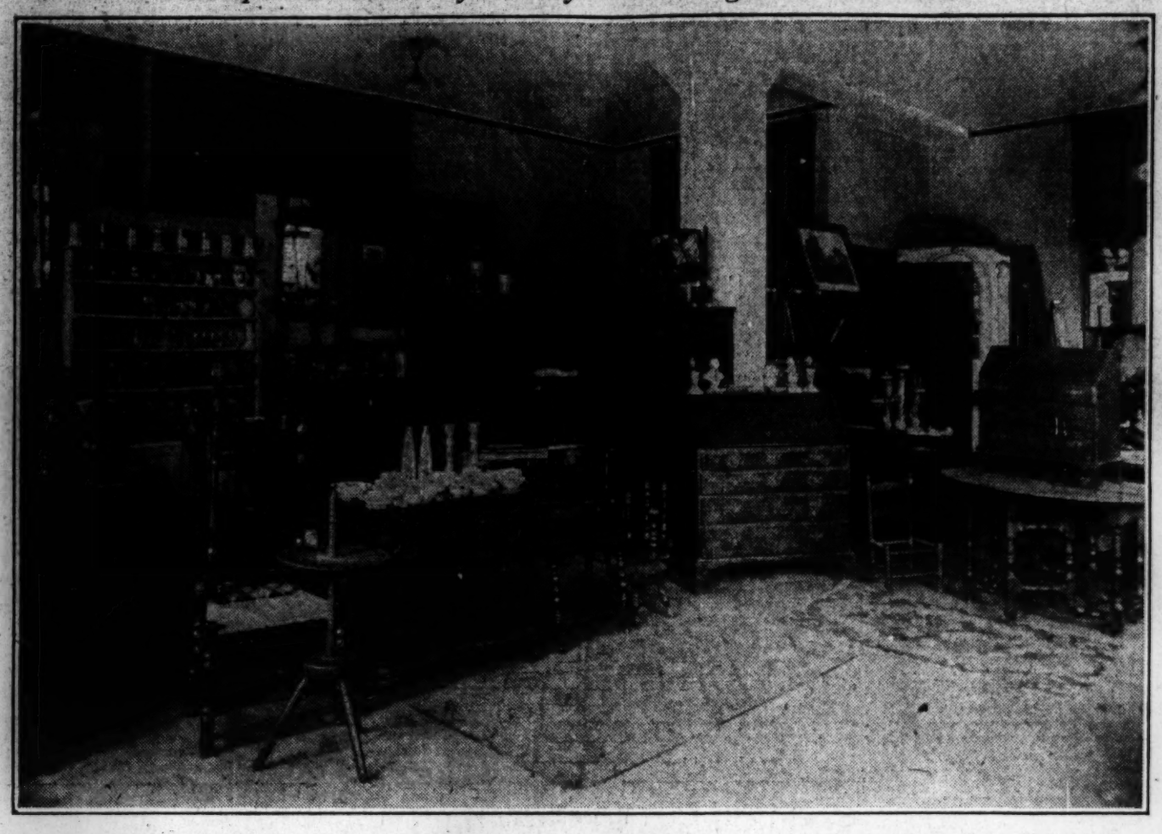
Among the Portuguese exhibits two attracted special attention. The ex-libris of General Carmona, present President of the Portuguese Republic—a heraldic specimen— and that of Don Manuel of Braganza, the last King of Portugal. The latter bears the Arms of the City of Lisbon on one side, while on the other are the Sphere and Manueline cord (symbols always found in Portuguese Gothic architecture), and the motto "Depois de Vós, Nós," signifying "First You, We After," or "The People First, We After," and the words, King Manuel II.

Next to it is seen the bookplate of Don Thomas de Mello Breyner, court physician, writer, bibliophile, and an intimate friend of the royal house of Braganza; a beautifully designed spread eagle and the motto in English "Love all, trust few, do wrong to none." In another room we find the ex-libris of the King of Spain, and next to it 13 curious, and fine, specimens from the Lenin Library of Moscow. The Belgian collection is admirable, the designs of the painter, Louis Fitz, a specialist in ex-libris, being classed as notable works of art.

In a smaller room groups of art lovers assembled continually to admire 50 marvelous old engravings belonging to the royal family of Portugal, and, in the glass cases, a number of ancient illuminated missals and volumes, also foreign works on bookplates. Among these was a work by Frederick Garrison Hall and "American Masonic Bookplates" by Winward Risscot.

General Carmona, President of the Portuguese Republic, who twice visited the exhibition, was greatly interested in it and expressed a wish that some of the most beautiful and rare specimens should be collected in one volume.

Representatives of Many New England Firesides



Some Such Sight as This, With Its Warm Glow of Maple and the Deep Red of Mahogany, Is Sure to Thrill the Visitor Who Enters the Charles Street Shop of R. P. Pauly in Boston. At the Left a Bannister-Back Chair Stands Next to a Block-Front Bureau. Highboys Are in the Rear, and Between Them a Rare Windsor Chair. Large and Small Slant-Top Desks and a Gate-Leg Table Excite Interest.

Peg-Lamp, Pipkin and Pineapple Clock

By KATHERINE PARKER THORE

WE RODE away from the shop of to-be-desired things which had no stories, past fields like slices of emeralds, through woods where the scarlet ribbons of autumn blew through. At evening we came to an ivy-covered inn Dickens would have loved and that needed only Sam Weller blacking boots in the courtyard. We supped by a rose-gold fire and slept in a maple four-poster which we reached by climbing like a mountain goat from a ledge of blue footstool to the billowy summit. One stepped unexpectedly up and down into adjoining rooms.

In the windy morning we took a road that curved by farmhouses with red barns and over hills bronzed and soft as doeskin until we came, "quite unexpected-like," to the "Heavenly View Antique Shop. Antiques Bought, Sold and Collected. No owing." The shop itself was a battered, stanch old house that had once been a home where a bride had unpacked her wedding chest, and children had dreamed in the slant-roofed room under the eaves. We found it filled with piles of prints and dog-eared books and a row of Hancock chairs stenciled with crackled silver pears and greeny-gold melons. A Chippendale mirror, silhouetted against the cracked wall, had just been sold, the Master of the View told us, for $60, partly for its tarnished gold eagle and its memories.

This Dealer Fond of His Stock

Ezra Brown—call him that for his own name is as crisply colonial—was so wanmly human that our faith in the sentimental side of these shrewd business men came singing back as we saw him with his old bureaus and whip-back chairs, his pewter and cord-beds and Windsors. Down stairs was a confusion of platters, vases and some lovely milky glass on a lyre-based Empire table that only needed vigorous waxing to bring it to a sheen that would show shadowy reflections of face or candlestick as all beloved mahogany should. In a corner were two slat-backed chairs painted a mournful red. My grandmother sat in such a one and worked a cross-stitch sampler with sober verses in now faded crimsons and blues.

Out into the sun Ezra took a black-painted bannister-back chair with rush seat and a gracefully carved crest. Built in the first part of the eighteenth century, he traced it back through two generations, then lost the thread, but any family would be proud of an ancestor who selected that chair.

A "Steigel" Peg-Lamp

Two treasures were brought from a dark closet under the eaves; first an engraved glass lamp-bowl with no base, but with a stubby metal cylinder the size and shape of a candle end at the bottom; then, a plain lamp-bowl like a truncated cone with the same metal peg.

"Contact lamps," Ezra called them. They are "peg-lamps," to collectors—many of whom own one or more—and a writer of a history of colonial lighting uses the same descriptive title. These peg-lamps were set in candlesticks. Having no permanent base so many of the fragile glass lamp-bowls were broken that it gives the lover of old things a little thrill to find perfect specimens today. Ezra had been offered, he said, holding each glass bulb as though it were the Maharajah's ruby, $100 for the Steigel lamp.

One Clock We Must Take

Ezra Brown "had a way" with clocks. On a "but'ry" shelf stood two. One, made by the Ansonia Brass Works in Connecticut, had a pointed Gothic case with tiny side steeples and a stencil of the Lion and the Unicorn in blue and gold. Its neighbor, in its square case, had a great brass pendulum shining above the brown base like a full moon rising above a hill.

On the time-grimed wall paper hung a jolly "wag-on-the-wall," with its long chain-hung weights and pendulum, ancestor of the cased grandfather clocks. On the lunette above its yellowed face was the startling effect of a painted fat red rose and a yellow tulip on the same stem.

On a candle stand was an unusual clock with sharply pointed top and double steeples, or twin spires, at each side. Below the dial and in the base were stencils in perfect condition, and the clock had, Ezra explained, "fusee works," which left us blank, but it was already sold and waiting for its new owner.

Then we saw the clock to which we lost our hearts. The stencil on the door was nearly worn away and one wheel in the wooden works was broken, but the crested panel above the dial was carved with conventionalized roses, and the blocks at each side were topped with carved pineapples, the old symbol of hospitality. The pillars showed the acanthus motive and were supported by carved lion's feet.

The maker was Rodney Bruce of West Bridgewater, and a piece of newspaper pasted in the case gave the census of the town of Bridgewater in 1830. The clock had been bought at auction after it had stood in a shoemaker's shop for 50 years. Then it was stricken dumb by its broken wheel and moved to the barn.

The Pipkin Goes With Us, Too

With the pineapple clock stowed safely in the car we rode away, miles of road unwinding behind us like a coil or ribbon. At a crossroads were scattered bright blocks of color as though a careless child-giant had broken his toy kaleidoscope. As we drew nearer, the blocks turned into drawn-in rugs and patchwork quilts, spread on the grass and hung on fence rails of a crumbling house that had been a tavern in its day. Now it was a modest antique shop—with candlesticks and earthen crocks and a corner cupboard full of odd dishes.

In a group of pottery was a large jar of yellowed gray salt glaze with a sprawling flower in browns across it and the imprint of East Dorset. Its curves and earthen ears had a strong suggestion of old Greece. This New England echo had been fashioned for use when Jonathan Fenton made red and stone ware in his pottery at Dorset from 1801 to 1834. Salt glaze, with its unevenly brilliant "orange peel" surface—made by the uniting of elements in the clay with the vapor of common salt thrown into the kilns at intense heat, revolutionized the making of English pottery. Salt glazed stone ware was made in America from the early part of the eighteenth century.

We had inherited several crocks showing glazes yellow or rich brown like ripe chestnuts, but all unmarked; probably for the unpatriotic reason that after the Revolution purchasers preferred European wares. We bought the Dorset crock and joyously, if improperly, call it a "pipkin" because in the old legend of the salt glaze—back in the seventeen hundreds—it was in a pipkin that the serving maid was said to have made the brine for pickling pork. The salt, they say, boiled over and coated the porous earthen ware with a rich glaze. It may be a chemical impossibility but it is a pleasant tale.

We brought home the pipkin and, from the cupboard, a dish, printed within and without with rosetted trees bending over curly pagoda roofs, all blue as larkspur bloom on a cracked glaze. Then, for beauty, a tall and slender candlestick with disk to catch the dripping, all worn thin with much polishing, for in our house we make much of candles, burning starrily in old sticks.

Cirles and Octagons of Clear Glistening Glass

By Courtesy of G. L. Tilden

Pressed Glass Cup Plates

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IF THINGS must be 100 or more years old to be "antiques" most American pressed glass cup plates must be ruled out, for the first glass of that sort was made in 1827 and it was 10 years later before it was produced in commercial volume. But the century qualification seems to have been waived for numerous interests of the collector, pressed glass made as recently as 40 years ago being perhaps the most conspicuous example of modernity in the interests of buyers presumably antiquarian.

Social customs of a peculiar sort—which involved drinking from a saucer—led to the production of small plates in which to set the dripping cups. English potteries produced large numbers of earthenware cup plates in the early 1800s, but the invention of the American glass pressing machine permitted the making of a cheaper and more attractive competitor.

How cheap these were is shown by one item found in the records of the Sandwich Glass Company reading as follows:

132 No. 1 Cup Plates	$ 7.92
305 No. 2 Cup Plates	15.25
77 No. 3 Cup Plates	2.98

It will thus be seen that these three lots sold at 6 cents, 5 cents, and 4 cents each, though we cannot tell whether the numbers 1, 2 and 3 indicate sizes or designs or qualities. This is some contrast to the present prices which range from 50 cents to $100 or more for a single cup-plate.

"Early Pressed Glass" is Correct

It is rapidly coming to be common knowledge that very, very little so-called Sandwich glass was made at Sandwich, Mass. What has been called by that name is the pressed sort which was produced in far greater quantities in Pittsburgh, Pa., and in several other places. For example, Mrs. Knittle, in her recently published "Early American Glass," states that in Pittsburgh there were 14 establishments operating between 1830 and 1872 employing the yearly average of 3000 workers. For the quarter century preceding the latter date about 32,000 tons of the pressed-glass tableware were turned out annually.

These facts should in no wise detract from the prevailing interest in this subject. They should, however, lead people who wish to speak intelligently to adopt the term, "Early Pressed," in place of "Sandwich."

Over 560 Varieties

It is quite impossible, in articles of this scope, to give more than a general idea of the various classes and many designs of the cup plate. We can hope to do no more than take a few examples from each of the recognized groups, which are known as: Eagle, Ship, Henry Clay, Harrison, Log Cabin, Floral, Heart, Conventional, Miscellaneous.

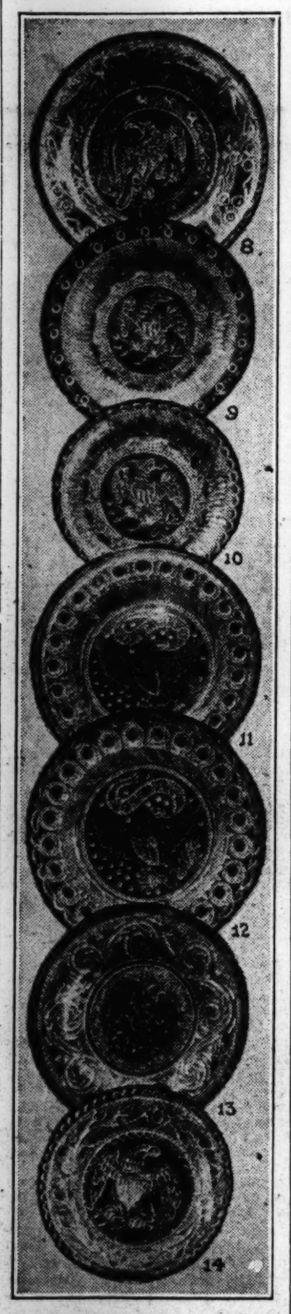
These names have been adopted by those who have given special study to this branch of collecting; so have the designations for the details of design which appear in the following descriptions of the examples shown. If the slight differences which appear seem too insignificant to warrant individual mention, we suggest that they would seem otherwise to a stamp collector who finds a microscope is necessary at times, in deciding whether a stamp is of one issue or another.

The largest dealer's collection of cup plates that we know of is that of G. L. Tilden of Northborough, Mass. In fact, his stock of over 1000 is said to be the largest in America. He has kindly allowed us to photograph enough of them to illustrate articles that we hope will give a useful introduction to this detail of American glass maker's work. We are further indebted to him for much assistance in describing the specimens and in rating them for rarity.

The group of old cup plates bearing an eagle in the center is the largest classification which features a single motive. Although there are 46 recognized varieties, the 20 which are illustrated here serve as a suggestion of their range.

It is impossible for us to state the commercial value of any piece, but we are able to rate them on the basis of the frequency with which they appear. For this purpose we have adopted the words: very common, common, scarce, rare, very rare. The first number in each paragraph refers to one of the cup plates in our illustrations.

Some Look Right, Some Left, None Wrong



By Courtesy of G. L. Tilden

1. Scarce. 3 inches. Large eagle in center with plain border serrated edge.

2. Scarce. The same as No. 1 except for the six stars in the plain border.

3. Very rare. 3¼ inches. Octagonal; eagle in center, with 13 stars about it; medallion border; Greek egg in serrations.

4. Rare. 3 inches. Octagonal; upflight eagle with plain border; serrated edge. This also occurs in blue.

5. Scarce. 3 inches. Up-flight eagle at center with 19 small stars. The snakeskin border is broken with rays and the edge is serrated.

6. Scarce. 3⅛ inches. A large eagle with 13 stars filling the center, which is surrounded by a stippled narrow inner border. The outer border carries medallions of three designs. The serrated edge is of the egg-and-dart pattern.

7. Common. 3⅛ inches. The same as No. 6 except for the serrations, which are plain. This design is found in dark blue ...so.

8. Very common. 3⅛ inches. The center eagle is surrounded by an inner border with stippled ground, on which appear five stars above, with laurel branches on either side and the date 1831 below. The partially stippled border shows ornaments comprising branches, scrolls and triple bull's-eyes. This is found also in opal colors.

9. Scarce. 3¼ inches. This is called a sunburst or a rayed eagle. Thirteen stars appear in the outer circle of the center; the edge has bull's-eye serrations. This comes also in blue.

10. Rare. 3 inches. Same as No. 9 except for the size and the serrations, which are plain.

11. Scarce. 3½ inches. Said to have been issued in the commemoration of Fort Pitt, previously Fort Duquesne, the beginning of Pittsburgh. This goes by the name of "The Fort Pitt Eagle." It has a peacock border and plain edge.

12. Scarce. 3⅛ inches. Same as No. 11, with edge of large and small scallops. Also appears in dark blue. Another variation has even serrations.

13. Very common. 3⅜ inches. Scroll-bordered eagle plate with shield missing from the bird's breast. Plain edge.

14. Very rare. 2⅞ inches. A large eagle nearly covers the center and no stars are with it. The points on the inner circle are stippled, although this does not appear in the picture. Sprays of flowers surround the stippled border and the edge is serrated.

15. Very rare. 3⅜ inches. Here also is a large eagle at the center and no stars are seen. The edge is made up of bull's-eyes with points between. The border carries scrolls on a stippled ground. It is found in opal as well as clear glass.

16. Common. 3 inches. Here again is the upflight eagle at the center with 13 stars about it. The border is quite plain and bull's-eyes appear in a serrated edge.

17. Very common. 3 inches. Is the same as the immediately preceding, except for the plain serration of the edge.

18. Common. 3¼ inches. Note the contrast between the eagle in this design and that in No. 15. Here the bird of freedom is surrounded by a stippled circle, outside of which is a border of fleur-de-lis and stars alternating on a clear ground. In the stippled outer border are three groups of leaves and scrolls and three clear flowers.

19. Scarce. 3⅝ inches. Here again the eagle is quite small. It is framed in a circle of dewdrops; around this is a border of grapes and branches of leaves alternating. The outer border is stippled and on it are four stars between scrolls. The edge is made up of scallops alternating with points, all of which carry stippling.

A variety of this which is rated as "very rare" is the same except for the absence of stippling on the edge.

20. Very rare. 2⅞ inches. This small plate has a large eagle at the center, about which are 13 stars. It is notable for the eight table rests which appear in the picture as large dots separating the stars; the edge is clear with large serrations.

These 20 examples show most of the distinctive "Eagle" designs, though 46 are now listed altogether. In numerous instances the differences are very slight, so that it does not seem wise to notice them all here. It is our intention to follow this article with those that will describe selections from the other groups which have been mentioned.

The Arrival of the Armoire

THE furniture of an early Breton house was usually a part of the "dot" of the daughter. When the wedding day was set the father summoned the "ébéniste," who carved the armoire and the "tailleur," who embroidered the rich costumes. These artisans lived in the home of their employer until they had finished the furniture and the trousseau, thus enabling the farmer to give to his daughter articles of fine workmanship at a low cost.

The armoire or closet has ever been the corner stone, so to speak, of the Breton household. Its installation was an amusing ceremony many hundreds of years ago and a part of the rites are still observed.

Oliver Perrin tells how, after the two families had carefully inspected the finished work of the ébéniste to see that the humble "chataignier" (chestnut) had not been substituted for the noble "chene" (oak), they feasted together at the nearest café. Tradition demanded that the linen cupboard then be mounted on a two-wheeled cart. Pushed by boisterous neighbors, it formed the head of a procession, preceded only by the resounding strains of "les binious et les bombardes" (the bagpipes and the horns).

Following them were the representatives of the bride, leading the cows and other animals stipulated in the marriage contract; porters, carrying kitchen utensils; more carts loaded with less important furnishings. This parade wended its way to the home of the future groom amid rollicking pleasantries and crude horse-play.

In front of the house, wild cries from the contingent of the bride demanded the opening of the door. Etiquette called for great feigned surprise on the part of the family of the groom.

"Que signifie cette procession?" (What does this procession mean?)

"Here is the armoire offered by the bride's father," answered the cavalcade.

"L'armoire?" in great astonishment. "But certainly we are ready to receive our sweet fiancée. But we want to see her only, it is very offensive to us that one brings presents with her," was the dignified response of the groom's supporters.

Then the bride's friends shouted gaily, "If you do not open with good grace, we will force the entry," and after long parleying and many roguish comments on both sides the armoire was finally placed in the corner long since prepared for it. There then followed a fête of several days.

Combined Closet and Chest

These armoires are almost always in oak, usually very dark. They have varying designs, a favorite being the circular motif now called the design of the "galette" (cake), but which really originated in the attempt to reproduce the sun.

The artist carver called on nature usually for his ideas, so rude traceries of animals are often seen, human figures much less frequently. Varying geometrical designs, particularly the "point de diamant" (diamond pointed) motif, is very lovely in its severe simplicity and is much sought.

Sometimes the doors open only three-quarters of the way down, giving the effect of a coffre at the bottom. Often they have very lovely locks and hinges and the very old ones bear an inimitable patine.

The rearrangements made with old doors of ancient armories, with the sides built to fit, are unfortunately many. Though often attractive, they usually lack the graceful proportions made instinctively by the artisans of former days.

Breton Beds Are Growing Scarce

Brittany has been extensively bereft of her lit-clos in the last few years. The gorgeously carved fronts are shipped out by the hundred to be rebuilt into bookcases and dish cupboards. The oldest of these closed beds date back to the seventeenth century. These were overcharged with ornamentation.

A little later the ornamentation was gayer, the sacred dove and the mystic lamb being employed as well as vines and bouquets. Then at the beginning of the nineteenth century came the myriads of tiny spindles still common in Brittany.

Each village carpenter had his own design and so the varie y in beds is enormous. An odd one we saw was made for two persons and forms a perfect square. It is placed in the room so that the front bearing the design of the "Cotes da Nord," the northern part of Brittany, faces toward that locality while the opposite side decorated with a Finistère motif looks in the direction of Finistère. Double deck beds, accommodating two people, one above the other, is now rarely seen for sale.

Where Are the Grandsons?

But the days of old Brittany pieces are numbered. The "jeune menage" finds it all too easy to part with the old "lit-clos" in exchange for the new brass bed. One grandmotherly Bretonne, passing a loving hand over the marvelous patine of her now almost unobtainable armoires, demands with flashing eyes,

"Ou sont les grandfils de ces grandperes, that they can endure the sort of furniture that is flooding our country today—the grandsons of those village-artisan grandfathers to whom nature was ever a source of inspiration for design and whose natural sense of proportion lent dignity to an unadorned object?"

—A. L. E.

The Top One Is Perhaps the Most Beautiful of All

By Courtesy of G. L. Tilden

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WORKS OF ART

House and Garden

Water in Landscapes—Streams or Quiet Pools

By S. HERBERT HARE
Fellow, American Society of Landscape Architects

THE elements that compose any landscape picture, whether it be that of a small garden or an extensive open landscape, whether it be formal or informal, are usually the earth's surface, structures or artificial objects on the surface, vegetation, sky and water. It is the work of the landscape architect to arrange these elements in a composition so that the result will not only meet the requirements of human use, but will also be pleasing to the eye, and form interesting masses of light and shade, and color and texture, under the constantly-changing conditions of each day, each month, and each season.

The modeling of the earth's surface (whether this be done, as in the case of informal design, by carefully adjusting roads or making other improvements on the natural geological forms; or whether accomplished, as is the case when formal design is the purpose, by frankly reshaping nature to geometrical patterns) is the basis of landscape composition. Buildings, fences, walls, steps and other structures, as well as vegetation, form the major elements of the composition. Light is of great importance, but it is an element over which one has little control, except as one may form an interesting sky line or silhouette by the arrangement of other elements.

Beauty of Water Recognized

Water, the subject of this discussion, is susceptible to a wide range of use, and is often neglected. It may be used in quiet pools, either formal or informal, for purposes of reflection; it may be used as the background for the display of aquatic plants; and it may be used in motion, either as jets and sprays, or as cataracts. Water in motion gives action and interest to any scene, and never fails to form a center of attraction. In the warmer climates, especially, water in motion is particularly appealing, both to the eye and the ear, and that this appeal is not modern, is proven by what we know of the gardens of ancient Egypt where water and shade were capitalized; and by the gardens of the Renaissance in Italy where water was given particular prominence. In the Italian gardens, which were usually built on several levels on hillsides, the water was most often brought from some mountain stream and introduced at the upper end of the garden, from whence it was taken to the various levels in the form of fountains, rills and cascades, the same water appearing several times in different effects, all by gravity.

The lavish French gardens, such as that at Versailles, also featured water, both in quiet pools and in motion. These gardens usually lacked the variations in level of the Italian gardens, also the natural sources of supply, and therefore it was necessary to resort to pumping at great expense to produce the effects. Spanish gardens make the most of a limited supply of water, and English gardens furnish many fine examples tending to prove that the value of this element of landscape composition has been fully appreciated by her garden designers.

Limitation of size does not necessarily prevent the use of water in the garden. A tub sunk in the ground will grow one water lily, and in a rather crude way supply a glimpse of water in the picture. A bird fountain, either with or without running water, and either built on a pedestal, or against a wall, or in the ground, offers endless opportunity for decorative and sculptural elaboration. A small pool of suitable shape will form a satisfactory central or terminal feature for almost any small garden, and larger gardens can provide correspondingly more extensive and elaborate water displays.

The successful informal treatment of water in landscape design requires more skill and care than the formal treatment. Without this skill and care a pool or lake which is supposed to be of natural form may appear more like a misshapen reservoir. Natural ground forms should be closely imitated in the surroundings of informal pools, streams or rills. If a naturalistic pool is to be lined with concrete, it is necessary that a concrete coping or wall does not show above the edge of the water. Therefore a type of edge construction should be adopted which will assure the retention of the water without the concrete showing above the water surface. There are several ways of doing this. Stonework of naturalistic pools and cascades should be a clever imitation of the natural rock formations in the adjacent region.

Use of Varying Levels

In the case of formal pools, much of the effect depends on the form of the pool and the design of the coping. Copings should blend in material with the surroundings and may be cut stone with more or less elaborate moldings, natural flagstone, brick, or cast concrete. Or it may be best in some instances to carry the grass to the water's edge as in the case of an informal pool. The form of the pool, of course, is a part of the complete garden design.

In properties having a difference in elevation, the example of the Italians in using the same water at different levels may well be studied. In this way the maximum result is got from the minimum use of water. In the garden of J. H. Reveley of Kansas City, Mo., the water is used first as a jet in a round pool in the formal garden. From here it flows underground to a small square basin at the border of the garden, then drops from this basin into the rill, down which it runs in a series of rapids, produced by several small dams, to the naturalistic lake at the lowest corner of the ground. In another example which could be cited, the overflow from a fountain is used five times in different ways in the space of a few hundred feet, and with less than 30 feet difference in grade. It is surprising what results can be achieved from a very small stream of water, with a little study.

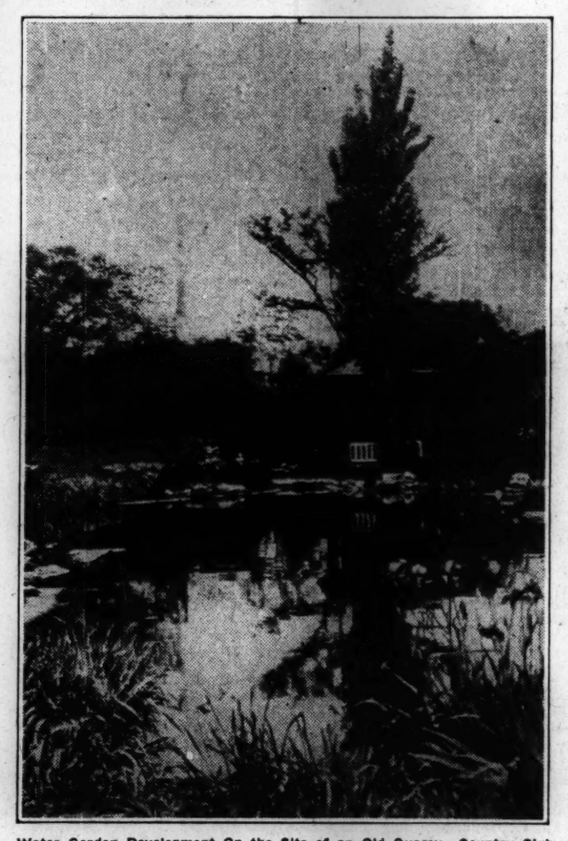
Choice of Plants

The finishing touches of the picture are produced by the proper selection of plants. In the more architectural and severe treatments it is often best to omit all plants within or immediately adjacent to a pool. In such cases the pool should usually be shallow, and more attention given to the coloring of the sides and bottom, as seen through the water. In most cases it is desirable to have at least a few water lilies. The leaves of these water lilies (Nymphæa) lie flat on the water and are very decorative, and their blooms come in a variety of colors. It is seldom desirable, either in a formal or an informal arrangement, so to crowd a lake or pool with water lilies that some of the open water surface is not available for the purpose of reflection. Upright growing aquatics, such as reeds, rushes and cattails, as well as the lotus (Nelumbium), the leaves of which grow above the surface of the water, should practically never be used in the center of a pool or lake, and on the edges or borders, only when their more vertical lines will not disturb the enjoyment of the horizontal pattern. They are most suitable for use in shallow portions of informal lakes. Such plants usually spread rapidly, and should be planted where they can be kept under control. Plants for the borders of water areas should be chosen for adaptability to conditions. Many perennials and shrubs thrive best in the moist soil along the shore line, and the selection of the forms and sizes which will fit into the design, should be made from such plants.

As the reader is now probably asking the time-worn question, "What about mosquitoes?" it may be well to say that a few goldfish will eat the mosquito larvæ in the water and thus prevent their increase.

A USE OF WATER IN "MODELING THE EARTH'S SURFACE"

Home of J. H. Reveley, Country Club District, Kansas City, Mo., Showing a Rill of Water Flowing Over a Series of Small Dams From the Formal Garden Into an Informal Lake. First Year Development. Hare and Hare, Landscape Architects.



Water Garden Development On the Site of an Old Quarry. Country Club District, Kansas City, Mo. Hare and Hare, Landscape Architects.

Diminutive Table Plants

PLANTS given a place on the dining table must necessarily be small. They ought not to be over 6 or 8 inches in height, except possibly for special occasions when a more ambitious centerpiece is used. Ferns are probably the best plants for table decoration because they are small and last a reasonably long time. In addition, they are comparatively cheap. Of course it is not to be expected that plants grown in a small pot or jardinière in the middle of the room will thrive as well as those which have a place in the window garden. As a matter of fact, the only way to be really successful with a table fern is to set it on the window ledge every day for a few hours where it will get some sunlight.

Any florist will make up a fern dish for the dining table, but it is often cheaper and in some ways is more satisfactory to buy separate plants and make up a fern dish according to one's taste. Probably the best of the ferns for the purpose are those given the name of pteris. There are several kinds, some of which are odd in shape and peculiar in markings. They will stand rougher treatment than most other kinds.

What is called the asparagus fern is also a satisfactory plant for a table decoration. It is not really a fern at all, but has much the same habit of growth. Asparagus plumosus nanus is the one to use. This is a dwarf, feathery and very dainty. It can be grown alone or used with some of the low-growing ferns mentioned, but has a tendency to grow faster than the others and in time will need to be replaced.

This is true indeed of several plants. The so-called umbrella palm makes an excellent centerpiece until it grows too tall, but a small plant will not as a rule grow so fast that it cannot be used all winter. The silk oak (grevilea robusta) is another good plant when small. This is true also of the screw pine (pandanus veitchii) and of the palm called cocos weddelliana. Although in time they make large plants, their growth is slow, and so they can be enjoyed for many months. Eventually most of them will succumb to the trying plant conditions to be found in most houses.

Improving Home Conditions

For one thing, the dishes used for table centerpieces are so small that the soil is certain to dry out rapidly. This means that they must be watered frequently, although they must not be given enough water to keep the soil soaked. If used in a fern dish, special care must be given to the drainage, the pot or pan being lifted from the bottom of the outer dish on small sticks or an inverted saucer. Some housewives pack moss in the jardinière and keep the moss moist. This is a very good plan. Another plan is to have a moss-filled dish or box in a north window in which the pot or pan may be set during the time it is not on the table.

For another thing, ferns, palms and other plants used as table decorations must have light, and if allowed to remain on the dining table where it is usually inclined to be dark, they will thrive for only a very short time. Ferns and other plants bought in greenhouses often fail to give satisfaction when taken into the home because the plants have not been hardened off to meet the new conditions they will find there. The greenhouse is filled with moisture, while the air they are now in is very dry. It helps to restore the proper conditions if a pan of water is kept on the radiator or register in the room. A point to remember when fern dishes are ordered from a florist, is to have him keep them for a few weeks until the soft growth has been hardened. As a rule his fern dishes are made up on the spot for each customer, and young plants are used. If not transferred too quickly to the house, there is less likelihood that the plants will wilt or the leaves turn brown.

There are, of course, fashions in fern dishes as in other things. At one time brass fern dishes were very popular, but now dainty decorated china dishes seem most in favor. Sometimes it is possible to find small dainty jardinières imported from Japan which, make very attractive centerpieces when containing only a single small fern.

Cacti Are Easily Grown

Just now small cactus plants are very popular, and they can be used to advantage as table decorations. It is possible to obtain kinds which are exceedingly diminutive, and as they grow very slowly, they will not need to be replaced for several years. They, too, can stand dwelling house conditions better than the more tender foliage plants, and do not need much water. Indeed, they require much less water than the average house plant. It is quite possible to buy table dishes made up with these little cactus plants, although it is very much less expensive to buy the plants and make up one's own arrangement. There are several concerns in Texas and New Mexico which sell cactus plants cheaply.

It should be understood that the soil for cactus plants must contain a large amount of sand to simulate desert conditions, and that the drainage must be particularly good. This means that the bottom of the bowl or pot containing the plant should have a deep layer of pebbles, broken pieces of pots, or charcoal. If a layer of moss can be laid on top, under the soil, so much the better.

Some of these cactus plants produce curious and attractive flowers, but for the most part they are grown only for their odd shapes and interesting characteristics. They are among the easiest of house plants to care for, and there is good reason for the high favor which they now enjoy.

E. I. FARRINGTON.

THERE are many difficult and unusual plots of ground on which are houses where garden-loving people live, and any assistance for garden arrangements on these plots is always welcome. The small corner lot is one of the locations which are often difficult to "landscape," and so when we found a very lovely plan for such a lot we were eager to have a little chat about it as we walked along our garden path.

The Small Home is the name of a magazine which deals with the subjects of financing, planning and building houses for families of moderate incomes. It is published by the Architects' Small House Service Bureau of 1200 Second Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minn., and is indorsed by the United States Department of Commerce.

Almost every number of this magazine has a plan and a description of garden planting for unusual or difficult locations. The garden plan in the October, 1927, number was for the planting of a small corner lot on which is shown a picturesque house. It is quite amazing and very interesting to study the plan, which includes so much and yet leaves plenty of space for an attractive lawn. There are clipped hedges framed by rows of standard roses, a rectangular pool whose surface is flecked with lily pads, surrounding bright flowers being mirrored in its depth. The narrow converging lines of the approaching walk and boundary hedge as seen in perspective from the house give an aspect of depth to the grounds. A part of this unusual arrangement is described as follows:

From the pool a light arbor, covered with climbing roses and wistaria, flanked by two sentinel thorns whose trunks disappear from view in the rhododendrons below, beckons one on into an oval lawn area with a sun dial as its center of interest. Still farther on, at the extreme end of this more or less informal area, is a white stone seat glistening against its background of Colorado spruces and red cedars. It, too, is guarded by flowering trees, the Japanese red flowering crabs that give days of glorious color in their evergreen surroundings. The view from the seat, back through the arbor just traversed, is a never-ending delight, terminated as it is by tall cedars reflected in the pool at their feet.

As one reads of the white birches at the side entrance and the box, dwarf yew, and mountain laurel near by, one knows that this is a lovely garden in the winter, if it is located in a place where there is snow, as well as in the flowering season, for the contrast of white birches and the evergreens is particularly pleasing when the snow is on the ground. Is anything lovelier than the broad hands of cedar branches lifted to receive the snow flakes and later bending with the weight of their riches? These cedars will also doubtless give shelter to cedar waxwings and woodpeckers as well as furnishing splendid shelves for suet and other food for winter bird friends.

There is a key to the planting plan which gives both the common and botanical names of the trees, shrubs and vines used in the illustration. The plan was made by Francis Asbury Robinson, who is a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects. He may be addressed in care of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, 1200 Second Avenue S, Minneapolis, Minn., for further details about the plan.

Where the Exterior Carries Out Style of Interior

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

WHAT better introduction could one have to the world of other people's homes than the exteriors of the houses themselves, exteriors that wink and blink at passers-by along any street, around every corner? After all furnishing details inside have been carefully considered, a certain amount of attention must be given to the outside of the home.

In the case of the ordinary town house in a row, this is not so difficult as on first sight it appears. An interior that reflects the old-English style should have, as an introduction to this, an inlaid mahogany front door. Old English glass will no doubt find a place inside the home, and this idea should be preceded at the door by the accessories—door knob, bell knobs, number, and an outline for the letter box—all of which should be of glass. The old-English conception must not stop there, for the steps should be tessellated a palest lavender, a color somewhat out of the ordinary to find on a London doorstep, but one that can be used with excellent results. No other color would have quite the same effect as an introduction to such a home. The windows should be left clear. Through the uncurtained spaces it should be possible to get glimpses of glass-fronted cabinets, old-English flowered cretonnes, and the curves of shining tables. One ought to have in advance a notion of what that house contains before one's feet cross the threshold.

For the country lover, whose efforts have been directed toward turning that little house in the row into as near a likeness of a country cottage as possible, there are many ideas that present themselves. The house itself is probably already of that indescribable creamy buff into which a good many town exteriors degenerate; or possibly it may be only of smoke-begrimed brick. To the country lover either of these can be turned to good account. Green shutters for the windows will make a happy contrast, as will green area railings. The window framings and front door must show the same color. In this case the door accessories should be of brass, though brown lacquer might be chosen if something more definitely labor-saving is required. A bay window with cross-latticed panes completes the picture, and if the owner should happen to be the fortunate possessor of a garden, however small, the conversion of her home from town to country type will be stimulated by even further possibilities.

Color and Period

To some people color is a necessity. If there must be color, the tenant should put some thought of her own into the outside of the house. Let her indicate fearlessly the scheme of color she has developed inside her home. Black and orange, blue and pale primrose, red and brown, are suggestions that have actually been carried out with good effect. Window boxes, trees in tubs, and other accessories can all be made to harmonize with the general color scheme. For instance, an arrangement of blue with red faintly indicated was admirably made. Blue hyacinths appliquéd onto net curtains, with a faint indication of red, were notable points in the scheme. Flowered cretonne cut out and appliquéd in this manner is very simple to do, and very effective. The note of blue was further introduced in the glass over the carved and red-stained front door.

A period or foreign effect in the outside decoration of a home is by no means unattainable. Beautifully-designed ironwork is a feature of Spanish exteriors, and by a conversion of the usual area railings, an ironwork design for the front door, and wrought-iron balconies—which are essential if one wishes to carry out the Spanish idea—can be produced with very little trouble, giving an early Spanish effect.

Introducing the Confectioner

Each smallest detail helps to convey an impression, and should be carefully planned when the introduction to a home is under consideration. As an indication of the way in which a well-thought-out effect can serve as an introduction to the house itself, a confectioner's shop in Cornhill, London, is cited.

The windows are set in a carved framework painted a bright green and enveloping small glass panes in three arches. The woodwork is molded in spiral fashion, and is of old design. To the modern eye, however, the coloring and general effect convey somewhat the impression of long sweet sugar sticks, and thus offer an introduction, as it were, to the good things within!

Winter Pruning of Fruit Trees

London, England
Special Correspondence

THE growing of a certain amount of fruit is an important item in the small garden, and space should be given to a few gooseberries, raspberries, black currants, bush and espalier-trained apples and pears. Even the walls of a house may be utilized successfully for trained pears, plums and morello cherries.

The pruning which affects the fruit crops of the future is in England one of the most important garden operations of the winter months; and has as its object the keeping of the trees in good shape, the restriction of the rampant growth of wood, and the encouragement of the production of fruiting spurs. The shapeliness and the balance of bush apples and pears must always be preserved as much as possible. All dead, injured or cross-growing branches should be removed, the laterals shortened to within 2 inches of their base, and the leading shoots to 6 or 8 inches; and care should be taken to cut to an outside bud. The side shoots of espalier-trained pears and apples and fan-trained plums are similarly shortened, and the leader of each branch cut back about a third of its length.

Black currants should be pruned on the displacement system, i. e., by cutting out the old shoots to encourage the growth of young wood.

When pruning gooseberries, all cross and weak growths should be cut back to an inch from their base, all downward growing shoots cut to an upward-pointing bud, room being left between the branches to allow of easy picking of the fruit.

Helping Mushrooms Grow

If the reader has any tiny mushrooms growing in her garden or fields, and she covers the hole in a garden flower pot about the size of a saucer, they will soon grow and fill the inside of the pot.

A piece of broken crock should be put over the hole in the pot with which the mushrooms are covered, to prevent slugs getting in.

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Music News of the World

The New Royal Opera of Rome

By ALFREDO CASELLA

Rome, Dec. 1

ONE hears the "crisis" in the lyric theater spoken of every day. We have often before had occasion to remark, in these columns, that the reasons for this crisis are complex and varied. All the same, it is certain, as far as Italy is concerned, that the chief of these causes has so far been essentially financial and economic. Art of good quality is, today as ever, a luxury. In the past—I mean by that word the times previous to the French Revolution—the lyric theater was primarily an amusement of kings, princes or nobles. Once this class was dispossessed of its privileges and riches, lyric art had to be supported by the bourgeoisie or by the people. And, indeed, during the whole of last century one could see the opera being democratized and becoming the pastime of the new bourgeois public. It must be added that, at least until the war, the favor of the European public in general as regards the lyric theater was such that it was able to enjoy a period of great prosperity.

But the war competely changed the economic conditions of art. While the material contribution of the public may have been sufficient in other times to assure the existence of all lyric enterprise (especially if one takes into consideration the fact that, until the end of last century, the lyric theater was not faced with the powerful competition of the cinematograph), it is evident that today the expenses of production have become such that it would be sheer folly to think that a lyric theater could exist without exterior aid.

In the Old World at least, the fact is now well established that a theater can carry on only if it is substantially guaranteed either by private fortunes or by the financial strength of communities. Thus the German lyric theaters seem at this moment to have escaped the general crisis; but it is sufficient to know the figures of the sometimes enormous subsidies that the municipalities of Germany devote to their opera theaters, easily to explain this phenomenon.

Complete Transformation

Leaving aside the other Italian theaters (the Scala is the most modern and remarkable of financial organizations which come under the heading of the scheme set forth above), and only considering that of Rome, I have many times before had occasion to say how the old Costanzi was scarcely equal to the needs of present-day Rome. While the Italian capital has for a long time possessed an orchestral organization that is perhaps the most solid in all Europe, the "Augusteo," lyric art at the Costanzi had recently fallen to a deplorable level.

Fortunately the new Government, which has given Rome an administrative régime rather like that which Washington enjoys in the United States, has clearly shown its desire for improvement in the problem of the principal Roman theater, and thus, as if with the wave of a magic wand, a state of affairs that seemed insoluble under the old governments has been brought about with an ease that is, on the face of it, disconcerting. First of all, the "Governatorato" of Rome bought the Costanzi from the Mocchi-Carelli management for 14,000,000 lire. Then, 4,000,000 lire was given for the complete transformation of the hall and the stage. This transformation is in progress, and the new theater—which will be called the "Teatro Reale d'Opera"—will open its doors on Feb. 21. The technical installation of the stage will, it is said, be the foremost in Europe, superior even to the admirable one of the Stadttheater of Hamburg. The choruses will be recruited on a basis of absolute severity unknown to the old Costanzi. A scenic school will be attached to the theater, also a school of the dance. The scenery will be entirely new, with the exception of that which will be used this first winter for Stravinsky's "Rossignol," which will be lent by the Metropolitan Opera House of New York. The orchestra will also be chosen according to extremely severe examinations and ordinarily conducted by Gino Marinuzzi.

The Repertory

The repertory of this first season—which will be necessarily shorter than the following ones, since the theater cannot, owing to the work of alteration, be opened until the end of February, 1928—is for the most part already agreed upon. The inaugural production will be the "Nerone" of Boito. Afterward, one will hear, in the way of novelties, "Fra Gherardo," the new drama by Ildebrando Pizzetti, and "Daphnis" by Giuseppe Mulé, the director of the Roman Royal Conservatoire. Other productions will be, "Traviata," "Trovatore," "Forza del Destino," "Sonnambula," "Elisir d'amore," "Tosca," "Lorelei," "Cavalleria Rusticana." The program will be completed by the "Rossignol" of Stravinsky and by the ballet "La Giara" by the signatory of these lines.

The list of singers is indisputably the most brilliant that an Italian season has been able to offer since the war, including Claudia Muzio, Laura Pasini, Toti Dal Monte, Tito Schipa, Martinelli, Franci, N. de Angelis, Pertile and Stracciari.

It has been said that each production will cost a minimum of 90,000 lire ($5000). For Italy this is a considerable sum. And it is foreseen that, in spite of the subsidy of the "Governatorato" of Rome, which should come to nearly 3,000,000 lire, the deficit of this first season will be at least 500,000 lire. This proves that times are indeed changed and that it is intended to work seriously.

It is impossible not to rejoice at the sight of such a colossal effort. It is to be hoped, in the interest of everybody, that the new Roman theater will achieve a rapid success. Of course, one must not expect everything to happen without difficulties; the best intentions are not enough and lyric art has become today too hard, for a thousand reasons, for a theatrical organization such as the new national theater not to experience a very difficult period at the start. But it is certain that the serious preparation described above seems to guarantee a remarkable result. If that is so, it is highly probable that the lyric "crisis" will find itself solved.

How Bartók Composes

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Dec. 28

COMING in contact with Béla Bartók, you meet a nationality rather than an individual. You encounter a whole group of musicians instead of a single professor. You face an academy of composers, though you may presume you are holding conversation with a particular Hungarian writer of piano pieces and orchestral works.

That's it. Music today represents not men so much as schools—Hungarian, Rumanian, Russian, Polish, German, Italian, French, British, American and others. By which token, Bartók's compositions are not himself solely, but everybody in Budapest who can design and execute a score; they are Bartók, Kodály, Hubay, and as many more as you wish.

Regrettable, too; because art in such a case becomes not only geographical but political. The most applauded composer of Hungary, for example, may belong in the second line; while the most encouraged and rewarded one of America may stand, as far as inventiveness and originality are concerned, in the farthest back one.

Nonsense Away

Now Mr. Bartók, opening out for me yesterday afternoon, disclosed himself a person of a certain race, a certain country, a certain town and I might say a certain precinct. Does music proceed from the heart of the universe, or some grand thing of that sort? By no means. It evolves itself from the cogitations of somebody who lives in a street with a name and at a house with a number. Nonsense away, Mr. Bartók elaborates his works in his study, leaning over a desk, ruled paper under his hands. When the notes are all inked in, the production, be it a ballade, a suite or what, may be very good; though probably, he would have had me believe, not so good as his compatriot, Zoltán Kodály, could do.

"Kodály," he showed a kindly desire to convince me, "is a great putter-together of all things acquired from the past. He knows how to bring the historic elements of Hungarian music into unity and how to fashion them into perfect forms. He is a truer expression of the Hungarian people than I am. He makes the folk song of Hungary the basis, rather exclusively, of his compositions, whereas I take up with that of Hungary and bordering lands also. He is national, while I am somewhat international; and yet what I write could not be imagined as originating elsewhere than in the eastern part of Europe."

"Unless my hearing deceives me," objected I, "you do not use the actual melodies of Hungary or of any other country in your symphonic works."

Compiles Old Tunes

"Oh, no; I merely try to give the idea of Hungarian, say, or Rumanian airs of the people. I have compiled old tunes, not only Hungarian and Rumanian, but Slovakian as well, and have made accompaniments for them; which is another affair."

"And then your instrumental forms," observed I; "square-cut tunes would never fit into them."

"Yes; I use the sonata form, especially in my chamber music works. Changed, however, from classic rule; especially in the recapitulation, where I try to secure some climaxes, without holding myself responsible for bringing back the material of the beginning in strict and conventional order."

"Never a symphony in your opus pile?"

"Not a real one; two orchestral suites, the early rhapsody for piano and orchestra and my piano concerto, which still awaits performance in the United States, and two short pieces for orchestra, 'In Full Bloom' and 'Village Dance.' And speaking of these two pieces, I have just heard that they were brought out in New York in 1919, by Edgar Varèse."

"A concert never to be forgotten," remarked I, "at which Varèse hoisted the flag of the modern movement, only to be compelled to haul it down. Orchestral players have had a schooling and audiences have had an awakening here since that April night."

New Compositions

"I have lately written four pieces for orchestra, which may be presented together or separately."

"You mentioned chamber music."

"Two string quartets and two violin sonatas."

"Vocal works?"

"They include an opera scene for two characters, 'Castle of Bluebeard,' which has been sung in Hungary and in Germany; and 'The Miraculous Mandarin,' from which my 'Mandarin' suite, performed by Reiner in Cincinnati, is taken. Five original songs; some choruses, I hope, next."

"You give hearers an impression of modernness. You mean to, of course?"

"I do. Some composers from conviction remain behind the times. They fancy that every step forward means ruin. I have the contrary conviction. For in my view, the ruinous thing to do is to stay in one place. There are those who imagine that European art is on the decline. Regarding music, I am not of that sad opinion. I go ahead. Moreover, I proceed independently. Schönberg and his 12-tone music is foreign to me. Schönberg, nevertheless, both seeks and finds. I take as the basis of composing folk song. That gets me away from the nineteenth century and romanticism, from which escape for many is so difficult. One means of freedom I find in the employment of tone clusters. But I always retain certain centers of tone, which give the effect of key. Suppose my key-note to be C sharp; you cannot say the music is in minor or in major, inasmuch as my chord of C sharp will contain both the minor and the major third.

Uses More Counterpoint

"In my newer works I use more counterpoint than I did in my older ones. In that way, again, I keep clear of nineteenth-century formulas, which were generally homophonic. I study Mozart. Did he not marvelously combine the contrapuntal and the homophonic ideas in certain of his slow movements, and especially in the 'Jupiter' Symphony? I have studied the pre-classic contrapuntists, both the organ and clavicembalo writers, and I intend presently to do some reading of the scores of the old vocal contrapuntists. For I mean to be a learner always. We have a Hungarian proverb which demands that of me."

"Do you teach composition?"

"No; only the piano. I have held my post in the piano department of the high school at Budapest for 20 years, and I do not care to change. Kodály teaches composition. Hubay is the director of the school."

Tansman's Second Concerto

By L. A. SLOPER

ALEXANDER TANSMAN is a modernist with a classical background and a romantic temper. Versed in the learning of the schools, he is also fluent in the idiom of the musical rebels. It has been claimed for him that he discovered "les accords Tansman" before he was aware that experimenters elsewhere had been violating the laws of tonality, too; just as it has been said that Bartók preceded Stravinsky in taking rhythmic and harmonic liberties. But this is of little import. What is of interest is that Tansman, while speaking the language of the "advanced," is able to employ the historical forms.

Some of the young revolutionaries find the fashionable dissonances of great assistance in concealing the absence of construction in their work—a reckless venture, since as the ear becomes accustomed to the new speech, the chaos is pitilessly revealed. But Tansman can sharpen the edges of the scholar's tools with the modernist's emery wheel, and still use them with the most facile virtuosity, never once giving himself a scratch. Another distinguishing characteristic of Tansman is his unashamed love for melody. Like Chopin, he is a Pole who lives in Paris. It is not astonishing, then, that he should not only possess, but proclaim, lyricism.

These features of the "art Tansman" had already been revealed to us by his Sinfonietta, his "Sorceress' Dance," his Sonatine for flute and piano, and his Symphony in A minor. The impression made by those compositions was strengthened by a hearing of his second piano concerto, which had its first performances at the eleventh pair of Boston Symphony concerts, given again this week, on account of the holiday, on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon. The composer was at the piano.

This concerto is neither a solo with orchestral accompaniment, nor yet an orchestral composition in which the piano is merely one of the voices. Rather, the piano does much of the expository work, and stands by with a helping hand while the orchestra discourses. The first movement is in sonata form, and uses the devices of development, counterpoint and canon; but superimposed tonalities bring it up to date. The Scherzo is clever and rhythmically varied, and the Trio is apparently in the mood of a Polish folk tune. There is a charming Berceuse to open the third movement, which breaks unexpectedly into a jazzlike theme which brings an effective conclusion. Not a work to mark a turning point in musical history, perhaps, but an ably made composition, agreeable to hear.

The same program contained another novelty, four "Episodes" for chamber orchestra, by Ernest Bloch, which had won the Carolyn Beebe chamber music prize and had been performed once before in New York. These pieces were written for piano, string quartet and five wind instruments. For some reason Mr. Koussevitzky had elected to play them with his full string sections, and with the wind doubled. It seems hardly possible that the balance of the composition could have been preserved in this rendition. Yet perhaps the impression was sufficiently approximate. The "Episodes" are called "Humoresque Macabre," "Obsession," "Calm" and "Chinese," and their nature is described by their titles. They are quite unlike Bloch, the fervid apostle of the Hebrew race. According to Mr. Roger Sessions, who may be called his semi-official spokesman, they mark the composer's development into an "objective" style. But is not this taking them too seriously? Are they not rather the exercise of a highly accomplished musician, off duty?

The symphony was the Fourth of Brahms, and both audiences made it abundantly clear that this was the music they enjoyed. Credit for this cannot be allowed entirely to the admirable composer. The interpretation and the playing were galvanic. It was possible for once to forget that here was a learned discourse from a musical pundit for the benefit of his fellow-professors. The score came alive; one sat up and paid strict attention. It was an application of paprika to roast beef medium.

Great Britain's Operatic Medley

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Dec. 6

OPERA is very much in the air in England at the moment—perhaps in more senses than one. Sir Thomas Beecham is busy with the task of persuading 150,000 out of about 45,000,000 Britons to subscribe two pennies a week to his Imperial League of Opera. For this sum he offers to provide London and six of the biggest provincial cities with first-class opera in English. But up till a few days ago only some 20,000 or 30,000 people, out of the 150,000 supposed to be interested in opera, had decided that the offer was worth their twopence.

Not much has been heard recently of Mr. Isadore de Lara's attempt to collect £1,000,000 to build a National Opera House and another million to subsidize it—a valiant but still more exacting job than Sir Thomas Beecham's. No doubt Mr. de Lara would have told us if he had banked his first million. As the difference between the two schemes is one of method rather than of aim, Mr. Robin H. Legge, a prominent musical journalist, has made the sensible proposal that the two funds should become one. Success would then be appreciably nearer. For the most part the supporters of British opera appear to be rather elusive persons who are inclined to vanish at the sight of a collection bag. To the collectors the horizons must look almost as depopulated as are, according to the cartoonists, the streets of Aberdeen on a "flag day."

Much at Stake

The press has been generous to Sir Thomas Beecham, to whom, by the way, it has been indebted for much good "copy" in the past, but perhaps what the Imperial League of Opera most needs at the moment is the services of one of those big advertising experts who know where the many-headed multitude keeps its eyes and ears—and pockets. Much would seem to be at stake. Sir Thomas Beecham says that if his scheme does not go through "there will be no opera of any consequence in this country. I am permitted to make a public announcement that if the scheme fails, the British National Opera Company will come to an end—and for ever—in the spring." The company, he added, had been living from hand to mouth almost for years.

There, Sir Thomas exposes the chief difficulty encountered by every self-supporting operatic organization. Unfortunately an opera company is nearly all mouth—in the financial sense, of course. But even those who feel that as an art form opera nowadays shows few signs of life hope that Sir Thomas Beecham will get the minimum of £200,000 which he has announced must reach him by Feb. 1 if he is to go on with his scheme.

Opera in the Suburbs

In the meantime London suburbs are enjoying almost a glut of opera. The British National Opera Company is giving a three weeks' season at Golders Green and is producing an English work, "The Leper's Flute," by Ian Colvin and Ernest Bryson, which had its first performance last year in Glasgow. And the Royal Carl Rosa Company, which seems successfully to have solved the hand to mouth problem, is at Hammersmith. From the provinces comes the interesting news that Stanford's opera "The Traveling Companion," the libretto of which was written by Sir Henry Newbolt, is being performed at Bristol.

Considering the economic problems of opera production on a large scale, it is surprising that we do not witness more adventures in chamber opera, particularly with the example set by the little theater movement. A certain vulgarity—akin to that of the loud speaker—seems inseparable from what is called "grand" opera. Intimacy, artistic refinement and subtlety demand closer contact with the spectator. The corpulent Wagnerian character clad in a tin helmet and wild-beast skin, bellowing at the top of his voice, is really an extraordinay spectacle when one comes to think of it. On a small stage he would be impossible. Debussy found him insufferable even on a big one.

Values Heightened

Those who were fortunate enough to see any of the recent performances of "Pelléas et Mélisande" given by students on the small stage of the Parry Opera Theater at the Royal College of Music must have been struck by the way in which the smaller setting heightened the "values" of Debussy's work. And, what perhaps would have been impossible for a professional cast drilled in the grandiose and grandiloquent conventions of grand opera, the acting and singing were true to the scale of the production. Indeed the production and performances achieved a charm as surprising as the choice of such a work for performance by students.

In art the freshness and sincerity of youth—which by the way, are lost in the premature development of the "prodigy"—are particularly delightful qualities. Maeterlinck's two lovers had recovered their first youth and innocence—one could not possibly mistake them on this occasion for a couple of mature and badly disguised opera stars, up to all the tricks of their trade and expert in "putting it over." For once, inexperience aided art. One found oneself thinking only of the strange, far-off beauty of a work which, as we trace its outlines, reveals its tale like an old tapestry swaying on the drafty walls of an ancient castle. The characters are, as a nineteenth-century poet said: "People with strange names, living in impossible places, where there are only woods and fountains, and towers by the seashore, and ancient castles, where there are no towns, and where the common crowd of the world is shut out of sight and hearing. . . ."

Score Beautifully Played

The score was beautifully played by the Royal College Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Malcolm Sargent. It is now astonishing to think that a comparatively short time ago "Pelléas" represented the van of modernism. We may yet enjoy the strange experience of having to go to our schools and colleges for the only performances available of "Le Sacre" and "Pierrot Lunaire." The objections to such works do not usually come from students.

A word must be given to the scenery of "Pelléas," designed by Mr. H. Proctor-Gregg, which deservedly has been generally praised. Of its kind it is excellent. But the standard applied to visual art by the average music critic is indistinguishable from that (if it is not doing him an injustice) of the average stockbroker. Even with its simplification, Mr. Proctor-Gregg's décor was much too concrete and representational in treatment for its subject. The result was often a commonplaceness which did not do justice to an artist of undoubted talent. The lighting, also, was far too fidgety.

The Composer and the Radio

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Dec. 5

IF WE admit that music cannot be lasting unless, after some time, it is well received by the great mass of music lovers, there is no better means to judge of the durability of musical art than by the radio. It is true that in its present state the radio does not guarantee a perfect transmission of musical sound. However great the progress made in this field of activity may be, there remains much to be done, as far as the exactitude of radiocasting is concerned.

Though it cannot be doubted that on the positive side, radiocasting has not yet attained the highest degree of development, there is, on the other hand, a negative side of sound transmission by radio very precious to music. For, making severe demands on the plasticity of musical art, the radio refuses to portray any piece of music which does not fulfill the first condition, i. e., that of plastic form. This refusal of the radio to provide the listener-in with an exact photograph of what has not sharp outlines, represents a negative virtue of the radiocasting apparatus of great use for modern music. For this lack of plasticity is certainly a weak point in the music of many living composers.

Of course, plastic form does not alone prove the value of music, for there are many compositions of sharp outlines without any originality whatever. Such pieces are very suitable for radiocasting. On the other hand, there are many pieces of music possessing other qualities, which have not yet attained a degree of development at the level of radio transmission. Who will not prefer these to purely academic compositions such as the above cited?

Sonority Important

Atonality and linear counterpoint, these catchwords of modernity, which have lost something of their value because they do not represent the substance of music, have made a great part of the work of living composers unpleasant and useless. It is just that part of modern music that is least fit for being radiocast.

No doubt, the clearer the sonority is, the greater the chance of conveying it to the great mass of listeners. But how is a sonority of this kind to be obtained? There is a music of the past which presents no difficulty at all. Take, for instance, Verdi. His music, depending above all on purity of singing, has such clear outlines, posesses such a well-defined sonority that its transmission by radio is nearly perfect. Richard Wagner is less favorable for radiocasting. His polyphonic texture is against the grain, if there is any, of radio. Experience teaches us that the basses are not suited to radiocasting, so that the well-packed voices of the Wagner orchestra find some difficulty in being translated into the language of radio.

The Richard Strauss orchestra counteracts still more the activity of the radiocasting apparatus. Does this mean that radio abjures polyphony? Certainly not. It depends upon the sonorous quality of the texture, whether the waves are transmitted exactly. In most cases modern music, in which polyphony plays a great part, lacks a sonority that is able to satisfy the desires of the mass of intelligent music lovers. Schönberg's music, no doubt, is of little use for radio; but there are some Stravinsky compositions easy to radiocast well.

Use of Radio in Germany

I say all this because perhaps in no other country of the world is the use of radio in the service of modern music so widespread as in Germany. That the great mass of radio listeners everywhere wants more to be entertained by jazz and other popular varieties than to be instructed by more elevated music, cannot be denied. But there is an obvious tendency to raise the general standard of radio music even against the taste of the larger public.

The orchestral concert with a classical and romantic program is paving the way for more difficult music. The radiocasting center, the so-called "Voxhaus" in the Berlin Potsdamer Strasse, does its best to give subscribers a varied program under great conductors and in the hall of the "Voxhaus" itself. And though the transmission of orchestral music encounters, as I pointed out before, greater difficulties than that of other and less complicated music, it puts the man in the street in the right mood to pass to what seems to him rather difficult to grasp. In this he is supported by plenty of chamber music performed in the "Voxhaus" by the best artists at the disposal of the company. For there is hardly one who refuses to work for radiocasting, which is of great financial help to many of them.

Connection between the concert hall and the radio, which does not exist generally in Germany, became actual in a recent concert given for and by modern composers in the Berlin Singakademie. Whereas, as a rule, modern music is radiocast in the "Voxhaus" itself in a so-called "Hour of the Living," it was transmitted this time from the concert hall itself to all the listeners.

So we heard the Amar Quartet play for the radio public Paul Hindemith's Op. 32, one of his later quartets, in which his present style, that of a rather mechanical counterpoint, is apparent. Philipp Jarnach, now a teacher at the Cologne Academy of Music, played some new piano compositions which, in masterly form, reflect his rather meditative character. Stefan Frenkel, a violinist whose name is found on every modern program, took part in the performance. Some pieces by Ernst Krenek are hardly worth mentioning.

I did not attend the concert, but listened at the radio. Though the receiving apparatus was in perfect order, it did not convey to me a full conception of the compositions. If I had not known them before, I should hardly have been able to grasp all the details of the texture. This was particularly the case with Hindemith's string quartet, as far as the basses were concerned. That strings by radio acquire some of the character of wind instruments is a phenomenon too often observed to astonish us. Piano compositions do not sound bad, but you must not make too heavy demands on the melodious quality of the instrument.

Beethoven and Stravinsky

That Stravinsky's fame is as well rooted in Germany as elsewhere, is an uncontested fact. The later Stravinsky, the composer of the Sonata and the Serenata for piano, has perhaps somewhat disappointed those who expected something quite new and startling from a musician who never hesitated to "épater le bourgeois," but, no doubt, his reputation remains unshaken by this temporary weakness, and we are just going to have the first Berlin performance of "Œdipus Rex," which, at its première in Paris last spring, did not fail to impress me deeply.

By the by, Stravinsky is also known in Germany as having given a strong impulse to mechanical reproduction of music, or rather for having raised it to a higher level. That he has become a classic in his way (if this term can be employed for all that has ceased to provoke sharp contradiction) was proved by the recent performance of "Petroushka" and the "Rite of Spring" in the Berlin Philharmony, the one under Furtwängler, the other under Oscar Fried.

Furtwängler, who has succeeded in giving the instrumental body which he conducts a unity never attained before, added to a program containing Schumann and Mendelssohn, "Petroushka" in concert form. And it must be confessed that never before had the intentions of the composer, who strives to get his former ballet music appreciated as symphonic music, been so fully accomplished here as by this performance, in which all the striking colors of the score were made to glitter, but without doing any outrage to the form. This was due more to the conductor than to the composer. It was his sense of architecture that won the victory over the wonderful mosaic work of the score.

Oscar Fried, on the other hand, had performed in the Paris Opéra last spring a startling program, combining Beethoven's Ninth Symphony with the "Sacre du Printemps," and thus opposing the greatest of emotional music to the greatest model of the so-called unemotional music.

For Berlin the order was inverted, the Ninth Symphony being placed after Stravinsky, but the impression was curious enough. Oscar Fried, who is not so much a great builder as an impressionist, gave an emotional reading of the unemotional, letting the ballet music remain ballet music, though one not to be compared to any other.

The Art of Florent Schmitt

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris, Nov. 25

A BOOK has at last just been published, a tiny little book, on the life and work of Florent Schmitt, and thus a veritable injustice has been repaired. It is surprising to see, indeed, that so many young composers who have so far given us nothing but more or less solid hopes, have for a long time possessed their flattering biographies in which their most modest services are detailed, while the powerful author of the "Tragedy of Salome" never had the benefit of a similar act of devotion which moreover was fully due to him.

Florent Schmitt has been the victim of a caprice of time. This energetic and powerful composer fell from the skies at the moment when music, weary of Wagnerian overfeeding, turned in the direction of an ideal of lightness, sensibility, refinement and grace which immediately charmed the whole world. If he had come into the world a few years earlier, this magnificently muscular symphonist would have been more famous than Richard Strauss. But, the classmate of Ravel and junior of Debussy, Florent Schmitt found himself a little out of place among a company of music lovers where there were more gourmets than large eaters.

It would be tremendously unjust, however, not to render homage to the splendid effort that this robust artist has achieved. When one compares his gigantic frescoes to the weak little works of our present poor advance-guard, one feels a start of revolt at the ingratitude of our contemporaries. Certainly, Florent Schmitt is not a martyr. He is honored and respected by us. Everyone bows before the solidity of his genius. But the distribution of his works abroad is still far too small. In any case, without wishing to diminish in any way the worth of that excellent musician, Arthur Honegger, one cannot help deploring the ignorance of our public and providers of our musical pleasures, in seeing the tremendous success of the "Roi David," when the "Psalm XLVI," so rarely played, which is anterior to it, is a work of far greater individuality, splendor and high ideals. Florent Schmitt's oratorio constitutes a model of its kind and it is very sad to see it forgotten and neglected when the most modest imitations of this masterpiece are greeted as revelations.

That is why one must welcome with satisfaction the little work that M. Ferroud has just devoted to him who is familiarly known as the "Wild Boar of the Vosges." His book is called "Autour de Florent Schmitt," a pleasing title that indicates a very sympathetic modesty on the part of its author. He does not indeed pretend to exhaust such a majestic subject. The work of Florent Schmitt is a monument of vast proportions, the round of which one makes respectfully. One can inclose in a leaflet of 120 pages the talent of certain of our musicians of today, with all their accessories; it is not possible to do as much for Florent Schmitt. But the book is none the less filled with interesting notes and vivid details.

Won Prix de Rome

Florent Schmitt, born at Meurthe-et-Moselle, began his musical studies at Nancy and went to complete them at the Paris Conservatoire. He won the Prix de Rome, after five successive competitions. He was energetically supported by that far-seeing and sensible master, Gabriel Fauré, who had to contend against the hostility of members of the institution who scented in his pupil an artist of too much independence and of too vast extent. Florent Schmitt, at this period, lived in the atmosphere of the Beethoven of the sonatas, the Wagner of "Tristan," the Bach of the cantatas, at the same time absorbing the works of the Russian musicians who had just been introduced into France, those of Chabrier, whose originality was beginning to be understood; the orchestral technique of Richard Strauss and the harmonic discoveries of Debussy.

His regulation stay at the Villa Medici in Rome was marked by many heroic-comic incidents caused by his love of travel. This undisciplined pensioner traversed Europe in every direction with a whim and obstinacy that more than once won him severe remonstrances. His vagabond tendency led him into the most unforeseen places and allowed him to form his imagination and his heart at the same time as his talent. These 50 months spent outside France had a decisive influence on his outlook. One may consider as essential "in the makeup of this exceptional person the ingredient of visual experience, of the reflection on things and costumes, to the same degree as that of the musical training pure and simple. To develop himself, it was necessary for him to pick up what was lacking in the places immediately surrounding him."

M. Ferroud notes again some very striking peculiarities of this precise technician, whose ideal is so dignified. It has been said of him, that he was as meticulous as a watchmaker, but a watch-maker who scorned to make watches and preferred to construct the astronomical clock of the Strasbourg Cathedral. As M. Louis Aubert remarks, Florent Schmitt is, among present composers, the one who is most at ease in vehement subjects. Far from being afraid of them, he has an actual preference for them. M. Ferroud makes us observe that "this inclination for tours de force is one of the most astonishing characteristics of this tamer of fancy. He does not let an idea go before he has followed it out to its ultimate consequences. He seems to want to exhaust the form after the matter."

Certainly, if he profited by his exile to contemplate the grand footsteps of past civilizations, if he developed, together with the taste for immensity that of majesty of line, in his pious visits, we should note from this point of view, the good influence that those with whom he was then most allied were able to exert over him: Paul Bigot, the "architect of the Palatine," to whom he offered the dedication of the Psalm "in memory of their mutual adventures," and Tony Garnier, the Piranesi of modern times. It was by living in intimacy with these two men, whose conceptions surpassed the usual scale, that he felt little by little growing within himself also the energy to overthrow the limitations of his sphere, and realized that no obstacle could prevent him from peopling "the eternal silence of infinite space," if such were his good pleasure.

Notes on the Scores

One will find in this work excellent notes on the scores of Florent Schmitt, whether it be on the "Reflets d'Allemagne," the "Tragedy of Salome," the "Petit elfe Fermé-l'oeil," the "Danse de Devadasis," "Antony and Cleopatra," the "Haunted Palace," "Salambo," the "Mirages," the Quintet or the Sonata.

One will find here, shown in the truest and most musical way, the Herculean side of Florent Schmitt's genius, a genius essentially dynamic, fed by strong rhythms and dark and violent colors. His writing, which is very condensed and close, is however never guided by excesses of pure form. He is one of the last musicians of today to be keen about the sound of vocal ensembles.

Such is the man, such the artist, to whom a modest homage, too long deferred, has now been rendered. Let us hope that this little book will help to swell the number of musicians and good people who hold the author of the "Tragedy of Salome" to be one of the greatest musicians of the present period. Through a scruple for which one must give him credit, the author of this work proclaims the difficulty of his task and declares that his book is not an attempt at codification. And he resumes his subject very ably by saying: "It is very risky to judge a living musician, in all the force of his genius. Above all, such a musician, whose efforts are so diverse. To observe him in complete impartiality, we should have to possess the insect's eye.

"His music is music only. It can be defended only by the arguments of music and has not to rely on a literary or æsthetic body-guard. No metaphysic can be drawn from it. Good speakers are out of place and find themselves silenced.

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The New Year in a Distant Land

EVERY time a year comes to its close and a new one dawns upon the world, multitudes bustling everywhere, cheerful and contented, I strangely long for staying aloof, alone, without speech and without merriment, and yet quietly serene with an inner contentment. There arise in me a host of familiar thoughts and feelings related to boyhood days, which come back to me with a rhythmical swinging, and which refresh my thought, making it fuller and richer. On the horizon of my imagination appears the silhouette of a venerable human being with a long, white beard, with a magical rod in his hand which he sways in space in a mystifying way.

In this solitude I begin to commune with the past which suddenly becomes crowded with familiar scenes, pictures, figures and lovely faces. And I forget the present, for the past comes back to me. Sweet are these days gone by—days of dreams and hopes of glowing boyhood and soaring adolescence.

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Here is the picture of a clear and cold evening, as clear as a crystal, and as cold as the north wind. On the firmament, deep and dark, numberless stars twinkling as the glaring eyes of a giant universe. Frozen eaves on the tops of the houses and snow-clad hills, which surround the village squatted in the dusk. From the outskirts of the village, passengers steer off, the small bells on their donkeys tinkling in the cold and the increasing dark, and the watchful dogs stirring the air up on the roofs—intermittently barking from here and there—sharp and alert warning for the passengers on the country road.

In the village the streets are deserted and the darkness has fallen with the softness and lightness of a cat's footsteps. The houses have become enveloped in black, and little lights are shining through narrow windows, dimly.

We are on the eve of the new year, and every heart throbs and rejoices. Youngsters are flushed with the joy of expectation, the elders are reminiscent, affectionate and grave. A glowing fire in the hearth, the table set up and laden with all the goods of the earth. Outside, on the horizon, just above the snow-clad hills, arises the moon, white and cool as the snow below on the earth.

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The New Year in the Armenian villages and towns is a solemn occasion for communal rejoicing, and of brotherly and neighborly association. It is customary in certain parts of Armenia that seven families shall unite under one roof and around one table for a new year repast—a sort of agape like that of the early Christians. And it is not a congregation only of persons related to each other, but also of neighbors and sometimes of strangers, if the latter happen to be in the village on this particular day. A family would indeed consider itself highly honored if it could have a stranger at the hearth and around the table on the eve of the new year. And as to the neighborly relations of the families in the rural sections of Armenia, it is customary to say this: "Early morning as you open your door you first see the sun and the face of your neighbor."

The seven families gathered under one roof and around one table eat, sing, dance, play and tell long, old stories, always staying on the respectable side of merry-making. And amid these rejoicing ones may be observed some mothers and fathers who have their sons in a far country—America or elsewhere. Their hearts go out silently to their loved ones, who cannot take part in these merriments and rejoicings, and to assuage the yearning of the parents, they call their names, they speak about them and praise their good reputation and deeds. Thus the parent hearts are comforted for awhile.

Now we can return to the picture I drew at the beginning of this story—the picture of a cold, clear night on the eve of the new year. The seven families are gathered, a long table set up in a large room, in one corner of which a glowing fire throws a comforting heat. Outside, in the cold night, groups of boys are jumping from roof to roof—flat stretches of housetops. These boys have a bag with them, and a long cord is attached to it. When they get on the roof they lower the bag down through a window into the room, where the seven families are gathered. In this manner they solicit some gifts of goodies which the folk have on the table; and while they wait for the filling of the bag they sing softly a rustic song. This act is not, however, a sign of poverty, but rather an observance of an ancient custom that has come down through centuries.

The origin of this custom is found in a tradition, which the people give this account of: Once upon a time Julius the Apostate, while on his way to Persia with an army, comes to pass through Armenia and meets there with a cool reception. Furthermore, the Armenian princes refuse the Roman's demand of military help. Julius becomes furious, but does not stop to punish them, as he is on a more important mission. So before he leaves the Armenian territories he lets the princes and the public know that on his return from Persia he will punish them with the severity of the Romans. The princes convene a council in order to find a way to avert the wrath of the Emperor. And after some deliberation they decide to present him with gold, silver and all kinds of jewelry. They also decide to make an appeal to the people for its share in the contribution. The public respond willingly. Fortunately for them, the Roman Emperor did not return from Persia, as history tells us. And it so happens that the Armenians heard the good news on the Eve of the New Year, and the princes' order to return the contributions to their donors by small bags hung through the window on the roof as a surprise to the people in the midst of the festivities. And while lowering the bags they sang the good news—the failure of Julius the Apostate. Since then, the tradition relates, the people like to give away on the eve of the new year some of their possessions on the table.

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There is another custom current among the simple folk that stirs one's imagination. According to this, around the dawn of the new year, heaven and earth unite for a short second, in a flashing swiftness; as quick as the lightning; and if any person be fortunate enough to witness this "miracle," all his or her good wishes would get their fulfillment. Moreover, the story goes on to tell us that simple folk, mostly of the younger set, keep vigil all the night long in a hope of catching in a flash the embracing of heaven and earth. But in that fateful second, they say, the most vigilant inevitably fall asleep and miss the descending of heavens to the earth and men.

And the dawn brings forth the new year. The village is glowing in a warm expression of brotherhood. The head of every family pays a visit to, and receives one from, the heads of other families. On this solemn occasion broken ties are renewed, misunderstandings rectified and wrongs redressed. They all propose to start afresh in a new spirit. They all forgive and forget on the morning of the New Year.

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While these remembrances surge over me I imagine these villages and towns in ruins, at the hand of other Juliuses; the one time folk vanished from the towns, the villages, the fields and the hills. The chimneys do not breathe smoke any more and the hearths do not glow with a big home fire.

One of the romantic kings of Ancient Armenia thus has sighed:

"Who will give me the smoke of the chimneys and the morning of the New Year."

N. D.

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Down to the Sea

There is a sharp blast directly beneath the port. In the dim, uncertain light the shadowy outline of a tug draws alongside. It is dawn; the tide is at full; the moment of sailing is at hand. It is down to the sea once more!

This is winter in the north, and a cold wind from the east cuts across the littered decks. Flakes of snow whirl about hatchcombings and stanchions. Men stamp, with swinging arms, in the endless detail of preparing for sea. Holds are battened down, guardrails replaced, derricks guyed fast, the deck machinery well greased against the fling of brine. It is cold and wet, but the way lies to the Caribbean, with its indigo-blue water and its flying fish.

Tugs make fast at bow and stern and the harbor pilot, master of the ship until Sandy Hook is left astern, mounts the bridge. There comes a ringing order to "Cast off," and with the cry of "All clear, sir" from the docks below, the last tie with the land is severed. Slowly we swing in midstream until the bow is pointed down the bay. Bells clang in the vast, mysterious regions below and a mass of foam appears at the stern. Our mighty engines are now in action and, still guided by diminutive tugs in the narrow fairway, we pick our way out of the mass of shipping and into the lower harbor.

All about are other vessels similarly headed, a great sea-caravan which will spread itself, fanlike, over the face of the waters once Sandy Hook is passed, to proceed to who knows what far-flung destinations. Other ships are coming in from the sea, and here is a great white passenger liner from the south, arriving in the cold and damp, while we—fortunate ones—are bound for coral shores and palm-lined beaches.

Astern now, through the mist and swirl of snow, looms dimly the ever-amazing sky line of New York. Yet somehow one is not keenly interested, being thus early in the grip of the indefinite spell of the sea, feeling oneself quite apart from the things of the land and entertaining for them a curious lightness of regard. Yet something very like a thrill comes as, faintly through the murk that the rising sun has failed to dissipate, the outline of a mighty figure, with splendid upraised arm, is revealed. Ah, the majesty of that figure, the wondrous gesture of welcome in that towering, torch-bearing arm! There, surely, is exemplified the true spirit of America, extending kindly greeting to the newcomer.

And now it is, indeed, farewell to New York; and ahead, far in the distance, Ambrose Channel lightship is just discernible. The pilot-boat is near by, and as we approach there puts forth from its side a tiny craft which dances lightly upon the waves and boldly draws near to our towering bulk. Presently down a precarious ladder clambers the pilot, to drop lightly aboard the little cockleshell. Once more there is a jangle of bells somewhere below, a rumble of machinery and a tremendous churning of the sea. The pilot, from his tiny craft, waves us bon voyage. We are at sea!

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts

Halt of the Wise Men. From the Painting by John La Farge.

The Wise Men Speak

(Modern)

First Wise Man—
We have come far.
Shall we stop awhile
And then push on
Along the rugged way?
The Star shines golden
In the dark, still sky,
We cannot miss the path
While its bright glow is nigh.

Second Wise Man—
Nay, comrade,
See, the Star
Moves swiftly on:
Tonight, our longing eyes
Will gaze upon
The little King.
Our horses travel well
As if they knew
The mighty mission
We are bent upon—
Far in the East we saw
His gleaming Star!

Third Wise Man—
What was that sound
Like music from above?
That swelling, distant chorus
From afar?
Even the Star
Grows brighter—
Did it stop?
Comrades, the quest is ended:
Here, at last,
In this small, humble town
Of Bethlehem
Our eager eyes
Shall gaze upon—
The King!

First Wise Man—
Surely not here,
In this crude, homely spot!
Here, where the cattle
Rest their weary heads?

Second Wise Man—
Kings do not always
Wear their royal robes.
Move softly, comrades,
Ah—the radiant Light!
Kneel here, and bring
Our priceless treasures
Unto the new King!

✧ ✧ ✧

Third Wise Man (without)—
The Peace of Heaven
Was there—
Within the walls
That shelter the wee Babe.
We will not tell
His humble hiding-place
Herod would search
For him—we will return
To our far-distant land—
I understand
The brilliant radiance
Of that glowing Star,
The distant, heavenly music,
The still night:
Our eyes have seen
The Saviour of the world—
The true Messiah.

First Wise Man (incredulously)—
Think you it was he,
The one God promised?

Third Wise Man—
Yes, my friend:
Remember how their prophets
Told of him?
Our eyes have been the first
To see his face.
There, in that stable,
That strange, lowly place,
Is born the Saviour of the world,
The Prince of Peace!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

The Wyoming Gulch

One likes the gulch best in the springtime, for then the long grass is vividly green, the flowers of the rosin-weed are bright yellow, and the larkspur rivals the sky in the glory of its blue. Out on the plains the clear pink of the blossoms opening on the sagebrush seem a bit out of keeping in their startling purity, as they glow against brown stems and dusty gray foliage.

The sun beats down in the warm ravine, granite bowlders and mica-laden sands glisten and scintillate; purple shadows gather in the hollows and on the north side of every projecting stone. Scurrying little lizards hurry through the sunshine to flatten themselves in the cool shade of the rocks and along the banks of the small gorge.

A living spring gurgles away in a tinkling stream down the gulch; pausing, as it drips down, just long enough to form a little pool, the size of a man's hand. Harebells grow in the moist earth and lean trustingly in the shade of pale gray stones where blue cups sway rhythmically on slender stems, in tune to singing winds, which sweep daily through western coulees.

The ravine is filled with the shrill rasping hum of insects and crickets, and noisy bees pause over the fragrant summer flowers, while iridescent yellow dragon flies dart about or rest, with outspread, transparent wings, on the tall grass or on the dry branches of stunted shrubbery.

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As the summer advances, the grass changes from bright green to light golden brown, and rattles swishingly in the warm breeze.

The white-faced range cattle come often to drink and to seek the scant shade, on a hot day. They graze leisurely on the sweet grasses of the ravine until only dry, closely cropped roots and nipped-off stalks remain.

A slow-moving band of bleating sheep comes later in search of pasturage, and spreads out fan-wise to nibble daintily through the gulch and out over the surrounding hills. The herder, breaking bits of sagebrush, kindles a hot quick fire, which sends wisps of faint blue smoke with an acrid smell up into the clear air.

The sheep pass on, and the ravine, now barren and quiet, rests under the summer sun. A gray sage-sparrow flutters up occasionally, but is soon lost to view in the dull brown monochrome of the hill country.

With the shadows and coolness of evening, a horseman canters up the dim trail, and off-saddling beside the water, prepares to spend the night. As the crimson afterglow spreads across the sky, the coyotes send forth their shrill staccato chorus, which subsides abruptly, and only the cropping of the bunch grass is heard as the faithful bay horse feeds near his sleeping master.

The moon comes up, and its clear radiance intensifies the outline of every jagged bowlder and rounded growth of weeds. The water sparkles with a silvery luster.

During the night a Canadian lynx passes by at the head of the gulch, and with gleaming eyes and tufted ears raises its head to listen and to give the sleeping man and the grazing horse, a casual glance. Its lean body, long legs and large hairy paws make an exaggerated silhouette in the moonlight, before it bounds away.

A badger emerges from a hole in the bank of the ravine, and with sharp claws and flattened body makes his way slowly up over a perpendicular bowlder, until, at last, his fat, furry body is outlined on the rim before he waddles awkwardly away into the sagebrush.

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With the approach of autumn, the sunny gulch, protected from the cold winds which whistle down from the mountains, becomes a sanctuary for beasts and birds of the plateau country.

The sage hens, heavily feathered in brown and buff, have hatched out their families, and now feed up and down the entire length of the ravine, followed by their eager half-grown broods.

Little striped ground squirrels and chipmunks, as if urged on to greater activity by the approach of frosty nights, scamper over the rocks of the ravine and chatter from the sagebrush.

✧ ✧ ✧

The wind blows keener and the blue sky becomes obscured by wispy gray clouds. A day dawns pale and cold, and faint rays of sunshine glisten over the gulch, which is drifted full, from bank to bank, with white snow. The surface is frequently covered by the footmarks of many animals, and the sharp prints of birds, who have come far to drink at the pool, fed by a living spring which never freezes over, not even during the coldest days of the Wyoming winter.

The Blue Jacaranda

Summer has invaded Pretoria and it is jacaranda time. "A swaying sea of blue moves softly overhead, and underfoot the fairy carpet is already spread." Pretoria has rightly been called "the City of Jacaranda." Not only does the jacaranda tree abound in Pretoria, but it is in this city that are to be found the parent trees of all those which line the streets and beautify the parks of so many other South African towns.

It was in 1888 that a certain South African imported two little trees, costing ten pounds each, from Rio de Janeiro, to beautify his newly laid-out garden in Pretoria. Little did he realize all the loveliness that would come to South Africa as a result of this act. As the trees grew and thrived, visitors often called to see their fairy blue. The owner, anxious to share with others the beauty which he enjoyed, distributed the seeds of the trees freely, and today all South Africa is benefiting.

In Girgenti

Beyond a green space, dulcet as Herefordshire, the Greek temples rose, nothing else, in their effortless self-possession. The sun fell through white blossoming early-summer clouds. There is a Gothic building, the Church of San Nicola, to arrest you on the way to the temples, as if to show you in what temples the Madonna houses before you lose your heart to Hera's. But it is all made from the gold limestone that the Greeks quarried, and it has a cornice, strong as the muscles of Hercules. . . .

A garden lies behind the church, planted with mulberries and a velvet-leafed apple which gives no apples and an oliva speciosa which gives no olives and a fiore carnata which is not used even for fodder. And a peacock squawks dubiously among the artichokes. It was a strange perverse garden, not certain whether it was not an orchard, and if it was an orchard, why it yielded no fruit. And in the same way the Christian church was not absolutely certain whether it was not a pagan temple, with its strict classic cornice overhanging baroque saints, and a curtain hung before any altar masking a block graven with pagan words. And the peacock squawked among the artichokes, trying to convince himself that it was a bank of rare lilies against which he displayed his splendour.

But about the Green temples there was no doubt at all, despite the round arches let by the Christians into the blank walls of the cella in the Temple of Concord. You were aware of them as an intrusion. It was easy to convince yourself that they were stuck on like painted scenery, so utterly alien were they to the spirit of the Greek building, the upright lines of the pillars, the horizontals of cornice and architrave. Gothic is an architecture designed to rise out of the level plains, the indomitable spire catching up the flow of the flat lands and lifting their supplication to heaven. . . . For the rest, for the great Gothic building, you must take yourself to level land, Salisbury, Milan, Canterbury, Cologne. Greek architecture attains its fulness in the sea's neighborhood, whether exalted upon an acropolis as at Sunium or Athens, or on the sea's edge as at Paestum or midway on the cliffs as at Selinunte. At Girgenti the sea is part of the very fabric of the temples. They are inseparable. They would not be so august a sea and not so kindly a line of temples if they had not been set together. And the sea, not looked upon through those saffron pillars, would be of a blue less heartbreakingly lovely, and the stone, if the sea were not there, would be merely stone—not bloom upon fruit, not down upon moth-wings . . . not flame itself frozen into blocks and drums. . . .

Thence we strove knee-deep through flowers into the temple of Castor and Pollux. Four columns remain, spanned by a length of architrave and pediment. On all sides of it extended the almond trees of Giuseppina, such a priestess as the proud twins never envisaged. At the bottom of the almond-grove is her small house. The place is all flowers and noonday wind and a black donkey and a sad dog and a pig and the small boys, Peppi and Saro. No lamps for Castor and Pollux, only the charcoal to be fanned in Giuseppina's oven when her two small boys are hungry. No spotless kids to be placed on their altar, only the black donkey braying at the end of his tether and the rat-coloured pig sniffing. No, not even that she snuffs among the fluted bases of a Greek temple abates the pig's sublime prepossession with her duty. Not even when Peppi tweaks her tail and pulls her leg does she turn . . . to loftier thoughts. It was true she squealed, but the squeal was no confession that she was after all aware how solemn a place this was, nor even an acknowledgment of hurt dignity or physical pain; it was merely a remonstrance against the wasting of four or five seconds which might have been spent in further snuffing.

—LOUIS GOLDING, in "Sicilian Moon."

To Emerson

Thy fellowship was my culture, noble friend;
By the hand thou took'st me, and did'st condescend
To bring me straightway into they fair guild;
And life-long hath it been high compliment
By that to have been known, and thy friend styled,
Given to rare thought and to good learning bent;
Whilst in my straits an angel on me smiled.
Permit me, then, thus honored, still to be
A scholar in thy university.

—AMOS BRONSON, in Poems.

The Lyric Frog

One of the quaint appealing voices of the night is the lyric concert of the frogs. It may continue all night, especially if there is promise of rain. It matters not what they are singing: it is enough to know that they are wild minstrels, and that they enjoy themselves immensely. They have a good time. And they vary their programme. I used to rein in my horse by a starlit savanna to listen to them. They begin to warn a mythical traveller of the danger of riding through their quaking domain.

"Knee-deep! Knee-deep! Knee-deep!" pipe the elfin trebles.

"Little deeper! Little deeper! Little deeper!" shrill the sopranos.

"Thigh-high Thigh-high! Thigh-high!" the altos sing.

"More deep! More deep! More deep!" the baritones warn.

"You'd better go round! You'd better go round! You'd better go round!" thundered the profound bass of the old bulls.

Whenever I hear frogs singing, I know that, even though dimly and obscurely, their hearts must be feeling the same kind of joyous utterance as do ours when we sing our festive carols and our hearthstone melodies. Somehow, hearts have an infallible way of being hearts, whether wild or human, and whether they dwell in proud cities or in lonely marshes. All that is needed to make a song authentic is that it must spring from the heart. It may come from a sidewalk of New York or from a "haunt of coot and hern." What makes music and poetry is sincerity.

—ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE, in "Children of Swamp and Wood."

Conscience and the Mental Inventory

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NONE may gainsay that a first step toward reform is the conviction of the need for reformation. This conclusion involves moral judgment, the ability to decide between right and wrong, between that which is sinful and that which is righteous and good. The ability to determine between right and wrong, to discriminate between good and evil, is a God-given faculty commonly termed conscience. Through the exercise of this faculty, it becomes a constant guardian against evil, a bulwark to ward off the evil suggestions which so frequently assail mortal consciousness.

Conscience, then, rightly considered, is a faculty divinely bestowed upon man. It is the "still small voice" of Truth speaking to humanity, pointing the way to righteousness and salvation. When we listen to its mandates, conscience becomes our active mentor and guide, our safeguard against evil. If disregarded and denied, it seems to become buried under a mass of materiality which quite smothers it. To keep conscience in the forefront of our mental equipment is to insure ourselves against the harboring of wrong thoughts and the consequent doing of wrongful acts.

The rights of conscience are inalienable; that is, they belong to all as a part of the divine inheritance. Mrs. Eddy puts this very clearly in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 106): "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience." Conscience, then, is one of man's inalienable rights, his by divine decree. But, one may say, what about the guilty conscience? Has that a divine source? No! Only good can emanate from God, who is infinite good. A guilty conscience is a mental state wherein evil is recognized as evil but is cherished instead of being cast out. The very sense of guilt, however, implies the activity of moral purpose in determining between right and wrong. A mental state which has no sense of guilt when evil is indulged, is a state wherein moral judgment has been stifled in a miasma of mortal beliefs.

It has become customary with many to inaugurate the New Year by the taking of a mental inventory to determine the quality of thought which has found its way into the mental household and there been cherished as a welcome guest. In this process of mental stock taking, conscience becomes the mentor which determines between good and evil. This determination made, that is, the evil thoughts uncovered, then comes the question of the means of ridding oneself of the evil thoughts. Cast out they must be, if reform is to be undertaken. When discussing the topic "Morality required," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 413 of Science and Health: "Include moral as well as physical belief in your efforts to destroy error. Cast out all manner of evil." And in a subsequent sentence she states the method whereby the error may be destroyed: "Speak the truth to every form of error."

What is the truth to be spoken to error? That it is unreal; that it has no claim to reality; that it is no part of that creation which God saw and pronounced "very good." There could scarcely be a simpler process, and yet that it is effective the works of Christian Science prove beyond cavil. This is the only effective method of gaining freedom from all forms of evil, from moral delinquencies as well as from the beliefs of sickness and inharmony. It removes all that is unlike good, unlike God.

That which is true emanates from God and is indestructible, while erroneous beliefs have no source, hence have no place in reality; and they are destroyed because of this fact. The suggestion that two plus two is five has no foundation in truth; while the true answer is a fact, established in mathematics, and cannot be overthrown. This mental stock taking and readjustment is the way to harmony, even to heaven itself. There is no other way to gain that state of consciousness which cherishes naught but good. Mentality must be evangelized, that is, must be transformed by casting out all evil and laying hold of the truth.

It is the "pure in heart" who shall be blessed because they "see God." The purified consciousness, that which has freed itself of all materiality, is the true reflection of divine Mind. In that reflection is no quality underived from God; hence it expresses the harmony which is heaven, holiness. Whatever prompts this process of mental examination stimulates conscience to the determination of the good and evil in thought. This is the preliminary to the reform which is wrought by supplanting error with Truth. How important a season becomes the New Year when it inspires such progress Spiritward!

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LAST SESSION OF YEAR SEES GOOD ADVANCE

Stocks Are Unusually Active and General Tone Is Strong

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Speculators for the advance retained control of the price movement today in the final stock-market session of the year. Although a few soft spots cropped out here and there, the general tendency was upward, with numerous gains running from 1 to 5 points. Trading was unusually heavy for a pre-holiday session.

Encouraged by the optimistic tenor of year-end reviews, pools succeeded in marking up a wide assortment of specialties to new peak prices for the year. Rails, which have been rather sluggish all week, also showed a firmer tendency. St. Louis Southwestern preferred running up five points to a new 1927 high.

In the industrial group, Greene Cananea Copper, Warren Brothers, Calumet & Arizona and Otis Steel prior preferred all climbed 3 to 5 points above yesterday's final quotations.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube, which has enjoyed a rapid advance on reports of merger negotiations with Inland Steel, fell back 4 points on realizing.

The closing was strong. Total sales approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with sterling cables quoted around 4.88¾, and French francs around 3.93½ cents.

The last day in the 1927 bond market today was exceremely quiet. Traders were disposed to limit their commitments, and in some instances to close out accounts in issues which have shown a loss.

The week's new offerings fell well under the $100,000,000 level for the first time in several weeks, aggregating $66,000,000. This comparatively small volume, combined with easy time money rates, contributed to a firm undertone, and the market closed the year with the average of prices not far under 1927 peak levels.

Trading in the listed market was of a desultory character, with a little buying here and there, taking in such issues as Consolidated Gas 5½s and Bethlehem Steel 6s. Copper issues attracted nominal attention, but the railway group was at a standstill.

Foreign bonds were lightly dealt in, and there was little activity in the Federal Government department.

NEW YORK CURB PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 — David U. Page, president of the New York Curb, said:

"As long as the American spirit of ceaseless search after the new and better continues, we are going to have progress. Fundamentals are sound. There is plenty of money for commerce and industry at reasonable rates and there appears to be less apprehension of the Presidential election than is customary on the eve of a campaign.

"With regard to the Curb Exchange, I look forward to a most successful year in 1928. Our market lends a high degree of marketability to the aggregate amount of securities traded in on it and the stock and bond list is now the largest it ever has been. The exchange has been remarkably successful and owes much of its growth to its aggressiveness. It will continue to give the greatest possible financial service to the investing public."

MARKET OPINIONS

Schirmer Atherton & Co., Boston: Indications now are that 1928 will prove a splendid one for industry and that money conditions will be easy. Hence, fundamentals favor a strong stock market. Nevertheless, a corrective reaction in the near future appears to be a likely development. We would, therefore, continue the policy of selling stocks during periods of strength with the idea of repurchasing them lower.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Usually before any major decline starts a considerable stiffening in the money rates gives a warning signal, and until some such signs of approaching shortage of funds for carrying securities appear a good market for high-grade stocks and bonds should be seen.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: So long as funds are in plentiful supply, and easy money, the backbone of the market for the past three years promises to continue for some time longer, a continuation of a highly selective market seems most probable. It would seem only reasonable to suppose that from this level such opportunities will be less frequent than during the past year. Certainly current earnings have been very generously discounted, and even in most cases some improvement over the present level.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: There will, of course be periods of general reaction in the market, following overconfident speculation. At this writing stocks are backing and filling in a manner which suggests that something of that nature may be a near-term possibility. Whenever the market develops irregularity after an extended advance, it is sound policy to reduce speculative commitments.

Colwell & Co., Boston: The rise of the security markets has not been caused by a general increase in business prosperity. Therefore it is recommended that those who have good profits on their holdings take this opportunity to liquidate their profits and await an opportunity to reinvest their money at lower levels.

DIVIDENDS

Curtis Publishing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 18.

United States Radiator Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 3.

Curtis Publishing Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents and the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO
(Figures in Mexican dollars)

	1927	1926
Oct. gross	$8,924,698	$9,453,312
Bal after exps	229,410	540,230
10 mos' gross	92,816,405	94,363,460
Bal after exps	5,297,656	8,624,669

NEW TEXTILE CHEMICAL PLANT

ATLANTA, Dec. 31—Seydel-Woolley Company, manufacturer of textile chemicals, has completed a new plant, located on the Louisville & Nashville line, near Bankhead Highway. President Seydel says one of the company's specialties is warp sizing and its capacity in new building is sufficient to furnish size material for the production of 500,000,000 pounds of cotton cloth. Most of the cotton mills of Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas are customers of the company.

HUGE DIVIDEND DISBURSEMENTS

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—About $750,000,000 will be paid investors in stocks and bonds over the turn of the year, Wall Street estimated today. This amount will establish a new high record for disbursements at any time, and is an increase of $75,000,000 over the like period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Dec.31	Dec.30
500	Abitibi	147	145	146	146
100	Adams Ex	185	185	185	..
200	Adv-Ru	12	11¾	12	..
100	Adv-Ru pf	38	38	38	38
800	Ahumada	3¾	3½	3½	3½
200	Air Reduc	184½	182¾	184½	183
4000	Ajax Rub	12	11¾	12	11¾
400	Alaska Jun	1	1	1	1
1200	Allied Ch	154¾	153½	153½	153¾
100	Allis-Chal	117	117	117	116¾
500	Amal Lea	12	12	12	..
1400	Amerada	39½	39	39	..
1900	Am Ag Ch	19⅞	18¾	19¾	19¾
300	Am Ag C pf	69¾	69	69	70
400	Am Bk N pf	65	62¾	65	..
100	Am Bk Note	80	80	80	..
400	Am Beet S	17	16½	17	16
100	Am Beet pf	39	39	39	..
400	Am Bosch	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¾
500	Am Brake	44¾	44¼	44¼	44¾
2600	Am Br Bov	16¾	15⅝	16	15¾
310	Am Br S pf	63¾	62	63	63¾
7200	Am Can	75	73¾	75	74
500	Am Can pf	141¾	140½	141¾	140
4000	Am Car & F	110½	109¾	110¾	109¾
300	Am Cha pf	100½	99¾	100¾	..
500	Am Chicle	73	73	73	..
200	Am Ch ppf	109½	109½	109½	73
300	Am En Til	53½	52¼	53¼	..
200	Am Ex	189	188½	188½	..
1400	Am&FPw	24¾	24	24	23¾
300	Am&FP pf	108	108	108	108
4200	Am&FP rts	4¾	4¼	4¾	..
300	Am Hide pf	56	56	56	56
1100	Am Ice	30⅞	30¾	30¾	30¼
9100	Am Int Crp	72⅜	71½	72	70
100	Am La Fr	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Am La F pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
200	Am Linseed	62½	61	62½	62¼
200	Am Lins pf	85	84⅞	85	..
1000	Am Loco	112½	112¼	112¾	111¾
900	Am Loco pf	127	126	127	..
2000	Am Metal	47⅜	46¼	46¾	46½
300	Am Piano	21	20½	21⅜	21
1900	Am Pw&Lt	65	63¾	64½	64
1900	Am Radiat	135½	134¼	135½	134¼
600	Am Republic	74⅜	73¾	74⅜	73⅝
300	Am S Razor	59¼	58½	58½	59
100	Am Seating	40	40	40	40¼
900	Am Ship	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1600	Am Smelt	183	182	182½	182
100	Am Smelt pf	133	133	133	133½
4900	Am Stl Fnd	67⅝	65½	66½	65¾
800	Am Sugar	78	77	77½	77
800	Am T&T	179	178¾	178¾	178¾
200	Am WW Ipf	102	102	102	102
900	Am WW nw	61⅞	60¼	61⅞	62
300	Am Wool	20¾	20½	20⅝	20¾
200	Am Wool pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49
6100	Anaconda	58½	57¾	58¼	57¾
400	Arch Dan	61¾	60⅞	61¼	60⅞
700	Armour D pf	86	85½	86	84⅞
13000	Armour Ill A	12¾	11¾	12	11¾
33700	Armour Ill B	12	11½	12	11¾
1000	Asso DG	67⅞	67	67⅞	67⅝
800	Asso Oil	47⅞	47¾	47¾	47¾
800	Atchison	41⅝	40¾	41⅜	..
100	Atchison pf	103¾	103¼	103¼	..
100	Atl Coast L	193¾	191½	193¼	191¾
200	Atl G&WI	40	40	40	40
2000	Atl Refin	107½	107	107½	107
200	Auto Sales	8¾	8¼	8¼	7½
100	Atlas Powd	63	63	63	63
100	Austin N	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Auto Strop A	44½	44¼	44¼	44¼
100	Baldwin	259	259	259	261
400	Balt & Ohio	117¼	116¾	117¼	117¼
40	Bank of Com	570	570	570	..
1800	Barnsdall A	25¼	24¾	25¼	..
200	Barnsdall B	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½
10	Barnet L pf	104	104	104	..
800	Beacon Oil	16	15½	16	15½
1500	Beechnut	72¾	71¾	72⅝	71⅝
500	Belding H	19¼	19	19	19½
400	Best & Co	54⅞	54¼	54¼	54¼
5900	Beth Steel	58½	57⅝	58¼	57¼
100	Beth Stl 7%	120	120	120	120
200	Bloom'dale	43¾	43	43¾	42
50	Blum'thal pf	94	94	94	..
200	Borden Co	168¾	167⅞	167¾	168¾
100	Booth Fish	5	5	5	5
3200	Briggs	24	23¾	23¾	22¾
500	Br Edison	217	215	215	217
300	Br Man Tr	56	55⅝	56	56
300	Br Un Gas	150¾	150¾	150¾	151¾
500	Brown Shoe	49¾	48½	48½	49¼
100	Bruns Term	17¾	16¾	17	16¾
160	Buff Roch	75	70	70	70
30	Buff Roch pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	93
200	Burns Bros	17⅜	17	17	18
10	Burns Br pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
100	Burroughs	143¾	143¼	143¼	143
100	Bush Term	62¾	62¼	62¾	63
20	Bush T deb	109	108½	108¾	108¾
200	Butte & Sup	97⅜	95¾	95¾	97
100	Butterick	46	46	46	45
700	Byers Co	96¾	96	96¾	95¼
10	Byers Co pf	112½	112½	112½	..
4200	Cal Pack	77⅝	74⅞	77½	75½
1100	Cal Pet	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	24¼
600	Callahan	2	1⅞	2	2
6700	Cal & Ariz	117¾	116¾	117¾	116
1700	Cal & Hecla	22⅞	22	22	22
6200	Canada Dry	57	56½	57	56½
1600	Can Pac	209⅝	208¾	208¾	208¾
300	Case Thresh	269	268½	268½	268¾
4500	Cen Alloy	30⅞	29¾	30⅛	29
200	Cen of NJ	310	310	310	..
10	Cent Rib pf	87	87	87	..
4500	Centrifugal	69⅝	68¾	69¼	68¾
1800	Cert-Teed	54⅛	53¾	54	53½
500	Certo Corp	75	75	75	..
700	Chand-Clev	5⅜	5	5⅜	5⅛
400	Chand-Cl pf	16	16	16	16
700	Chase N Bk	547	543	547	544
1000	Ches & Ohio	203½	202¾	202¾	203
400	Ches Corp	80	79¾	79¾	79¾
1400	Chi & Alton	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1100	Chi&Alt pf	12¾	11¾	12	11¾
900	Chi&E Ill pf	71¾	70¼	70¼	71
700	Chi Gt West	13	13	13	13
1300	Chi Gt W pf	29¼	28¾	28¾	28¾
2600	ChiM&StP	19¾	18¾	19¾	19¼
5500	ChiM&SP	19¾	18¾	19¾	19
8300	ChiM&SP pf	37½	36¾	37½	36¾
4300	ChiM&S pfct	37⅝	36½	37⅝	36¾
1100	Chi&NW	86½	85¾	86¼	85¼
1700	Chi RI	112½	112	112¼	111¾
100	Chi RI 7%	109	109	109	..
800	Childs	51¼	51	51	51
2600	Chile Cop	42¾	42¼	42¾	42¼
2800	Christie Bro	90¾	88	89¾	85¾
11000	Chrysler	62¾	62	62¾	61¾
100	City Stor B	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
100	Cluett Pbdy	79¼	79¼	79¼	79½
400	Coca Cola	128⅞	128	128⅝	131
5500	Collins & A	151¾	149¾	150¾	150¾
1700	Colo F&I	79¼	78¼	78¼	78⅝
1100	Col Gas	91⅜	90¾	91⅛	91¼
100	Col Gas pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	109¾
700	Com Cred	23¾	23¼	23⅜	23½
50	Com Cr 1pf	88½	88½	88½	88¾
100	Com Inv Tr	59	59	59	60
100	Com Sol	169¾	169¾	169¾	169¾
500	Comwlth Pw	65¾	65¾	65½	65¼
100	Conde Nast	49	49	49	48
4500	Congoleum	29¼	28¾	29	29
200	Con Dist	1	1	1	1
12300	Con Gas	125¼	124¼	125	124¼
400	Con Gas pf	101¾	101½	101¾	101¾
1700	Con Textile	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
1200	Cont Bak A	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1700	Cont Bak B	5	5	5	4¾
100	Cont Bak pf	92½	92½	92½	92½
1200	Cont Can	84¾	84¼	84¾	84¾
100	Cont Ins n	80	79½	80	80
100	Cont Ins	200	200	200	..
4200	Cont Motors	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	10⅝
1500	Corn Prd	65	64	64	64¾
3100	Coty	123	122¼	122¼	122
1100	Crucible	90¾	90	90	90
100	Cuba Cane	7	7	7	6¾
2500	Cuba C pf	31⅞	30¾	31⅞	31¾
100	Cuba Co	27¼	27¼	27¼	25⅝
700	Cub Am S	22¾	22½	22½	23
300	Cub Dom S	12½	12½	12½	12
1200	Cudahy	54¼	54	54¼	53⅞
600	Curtiss A&M	62½	61¾	61¾	62¼
10	Cushmn 8%	116	116	116	119
3600	Davison	45⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝
30	Deere pf	119	118¼	119	119
300	Del & Hud	182½	181½	182¼	181¾
100	Del Edison	168¼	168¼	168¼	169¼
200	Devoe& R A	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¾
18	Diamond M	137¾	137¾	137¾	136¾
22700	Dodge A	22¾	21¾	22¾	21¾
8200	Dodge pf	74¼	72½	73¼	73¼
300	Dome Mines	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Du So Shore	4½	4½	4½	4
900	Dupont	322	320½	322	319½
500	Duquesne pf	115¾	115½	115¾	115½
100	Eaton Axle	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
200	Elec Auto L	98	98	98	98¼
1700	Elec Boat	15¾	14¾	14¾	15
1500	Elec P&L	30	30	30	30
100	Elec P&L pf	107	107	107	107
26700	Elec Refrig	13½	12⅝	13⅜	12¾
500	End John6	77½	77	77	77
200	Eng P S	34½	34½	34½	34¾
200	Eng P S pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
500	Equit Bldg	91¾	91¼	91¾	..
30	Equit Trust	412	410½	412	..
2000	Erie	64½	63⅝	64½	64½
100	Erie 1 pf	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
3900	Erie St Shv	35⅞	34⅝	35⅛	33⅝
800	Erie Shov pf	113	111⅜	112⅝	..
17100	Erie Shov ct	35¾	34¼	34¾	34¼
200	E Sh pf ct	112	111⅞	112	110¼
400	Eureka Vac	75¾	74⅝	75¾	74⅝
30	Fed Lt & Tr	44	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	Fed L&T pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
400	Fed M&S pf	94	94	94	..
400	Fed Motor T	18	18	18	17¾
300	First Nat St	251½	251½	251½	251½
100	Fisk Rubber	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¼
100	Fisk 1 pf cv	97½	97¼	97½	..
16200	Fleischm'nn	71	70¾	70¾	70½
1800	Foundation	52	51	51	50½
2200	Fox A	84	82¾	84	82¾
2700	Freeport Tx	103	102	103	102¾
3600	Gabriel A	28	26⅝	26⅝	26½
2200	Gardner M	14	13½	14	13¾
3100	GenAmTk	64¾	63½	64	62¾
1600	Gen Asphalt	81¾	80¾	81¼	81¼
100	Gen Cable A	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
13800	Gen Elec	136	133¾	135⅝	133⅝
100	Gen G&E B	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
57600	Gen Motors	138½	137¼	138	137¼
100	Gen Mot 7%	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
4800	Gen O Ad ct	49¾	48¾	48¾	51
1400	Gen Ry Sig	121¾	120¾	121¼	120¼
22600	Gen Refrac	81	77½	80	76½
200	Gillette	101	101	101	101
1800	Gimbel Br	37¾	36¾	37¾	37¾
100	Glidden	26⅞	26½	26⅞	26⅝
50	Glidden pf	95	95	95	93½
400	Gold Dust	72½	72¼	72½	73¼
9000	Goodrich	95	92¾	94	94
8200	Goodyear	68¾	67	67½	65¾

Sales		High	Low	Dec.31	Dec.30
200	Goodyear 1pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	96½
1300	Granby	43¾	43	43	42¾
100	Grt No pf ct	95½	95½	95½	95½
200	Grt Nor Ore	23½	23¼	23½	23¼
2600	Grt W Sug	37½	37	37½	36⅝
40600	Greene-Can	154⅛	152¾	154⅛	146
300	Gulf Mobile	55½	55	55½	54½
100	Gulf Steel	53¾	53¾	53¾	52½
200	Havana pf	69	69	69	69
400	Hershey pf	74	73¾	74	74
100	Hoe & Co	29½	29½	29½	29½
400	Hershey ppf	101¾	101¼	101¾	101¾
400	Houston Oil	157	156	156⅜	156
400	Howe Sou	45	44¼	45	45
500	Hud Man	51⅜	50⅝	50⅝	51⅜
40200	Hudson Mot	84¾	82½	83½	81⅞
5900	Hupp Mot	34½	34	34⅛	33⅜
100	Ill Central	132¾	132¼	132¾	..
800	Indian Mot	44	44	44	43⅞
500	Indian Refin	9½	9½	9¾	9¾
100	Indian Re pf	8½	8½	8½	8
30	Ingersoll pf	115	115	115	115
5900	Inland St	62	59	60¾	62
800	Inspiration	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞
100	Int Agri	16¾	16¼	16¼	15⅝
100	Int Agri pf	60	60	60	60
2800	Int Business	120	117¼	120	118¾
500	Int Cement	55¼	55¼	55⅝	56¼
6200	Int Comb	56⅛	55¾	56⅛	56
200	Int Harv	144¾	144¼	144¾	144¾
100	Int M Mar	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2300	Int Nickel	85⅞	85¼	85⅞	85¼
1100	Int Paper	73	72¾	72¾	72¾
10	Int Pap 6%	103½	103½	103½	103½
100	Int Pap 7%	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½
10	Int Salt	70	70	70	..
100	Int Silver	192	192	192	190
700	Int Tel & T	148	147⅝	148	148½
2100	Jewel Tea	86	84⅞	85	84⅜
700	Jordan Mot	14½	13¼	14	13½
1300	Kan City So	63⅜	62½	62½	63¾
6200	Kelly Spring	26	25	25	25½
200	Kelly Sp 8%	78	78	78	80
6800	Kennecott	86½	86½	86½	85½
40	Kinney pf	90	88⅝	90	..
5100	Kraft Cheese	59¼	55¼	59¼	55¾
4350	Kresge	71½	70	71½	70
100	Kress Co	94½	94½	94½	93
500	Lehigh Val	93¾	93	93¾	93
1400	Life Savers	34¼	33⅞	34¼	33⅞
900	Lim Loco	65½	64⅝	65¼	64¾
3900	Liquid Car	47¾	46¾	47¾	47
6100	Loews Inc	76¼	76¼	76½	75¾
200	Loft Inc	59¾	59	59¼	59
200	Long Bell A	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25¾
1300	Loose-W	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	26¼
610	Lou Oil Ref	54¾	53¾	53¾	54¼
10	Lou Oil pf	103½	103½	103½	103½
1000	Lou G&E A	91¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
200	Ludlum Stl	26⅝	26¼	26¼	27
90	McCrory Str	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
300	McCrory B	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	..
600	Mackay	107¾	106¼	107½	106½
200	Madison Sq	118	115½	117	115½
200	Magma Cop	23½	23½	23½	23
20	Mallinson pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
700	Manati pf	78½	78½	78½	78¾
700	Mandel Bros	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	39¼
100	Man El Sup	55	55	55	54½
100	Man Elv nc	42	42	42	42
5400	Marland Oil	47½	46¾	47½	47⅜
5500	Marlin Rock	48	47¾	48	47⅜
100	Mart-Parry	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1500	Math Alkali	124½	124½	124½	124½
500	May Dpt St	85½	84	85½	85
500	Maytag	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
700	Miami Cop	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
900	Mid Cont	29¼	28¾	28¾	29
1200	Mid States	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Middle St ct	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Miller Rub	27½	27¼	27¼	27½
100	Min & StL	27¾	27¾	27¾	..
500	Mo K&T	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Mo KT pf	41½	40¾	41	41¾
3900	Mo Pac	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
900	Mo Pac pf	52¾	52¼	52¼	51¾
200	Mont Pw	113	112¾	112¾	112¾
8100	Mont Ward	103	103	103	103¾
2100	Moon Mot	119¾	117¾	119¾	118½
2000	Mother Lode	7⅞	6½	7	7
700	Motometer A	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
3500	Mullins Bdy	78¼	78	78	79¾
30	Mullins B pf	110¼	109	110¼	..
200	Munsing	48¾	48¾	48¾	47¾
2600	Murry Body	25¾	24⅝	25¼	25¼
8000	Nash Mot	101⅝	100½	100⅝	100¾
300	Nat Bellas H	42	42	42	42
300	Nat Bisc	170	170	170	171
8700	Nat Cash R	50¾	49¾	50	49¾
100	Nat City Bk	744½	742½	742½	743
1900	Nat Distill	53¼	52⅞	53	52½
4500	Nat Dairy	66⅞	66	66¼	66⅛
100	Nat Diet pf	63	63	63	63
200	Nat Radiator	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38
100	Nat Lead B	116¼	116¼	116½	..
500	Nat Pw&Lt	23	22¾	23	22¾
200	NaRyMx 2pf	24	23½	23½	23
530	Nat Supply	97	96¼	96¾	96¼
4500	Nat Surety	358	348¾	356½	346½
2100	NY Air Br	46	45	46	45
2300	NY Central	163	161½	163	161½
1700	NY C&StL	133	131⅝	133	133½
200	NY C&StLpf	110	110	110	109¾
2200	NY NH&H	62⅞	62¼	62⅝	62¼
200	NY Ont&W	32	31	31	31¼
70	NY Stm 6pf	99	99	99	99
200	Niag F pf	28	28	28	28¾
300	Nort&West	150¾	150	150	150½
900	No Am	60	59¾	60	60
100	No A Ed pf	104½	104½	104½	104¾
700	No Pac ctfs	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
300	Oilwell	34¾	34¼	34¾	35¼
30	Oilwell pf	108	108	108	108
100	Omnibus	13	13	13	13½
3000	Oppenheim	83	80¾	83	81¾
400	Orpheum C	24	22¾	24	..
10300	Otis Steel	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
2100	Otis Stl pf	86½	85	86	82½
500	Pac Gas	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
300	Pac Oil	46	45¾	46	46
220	Pac T&T	115	114	114	114
30200	Packard M	152	150	153	151
12400	Paige Det	19	18	18	18
500	Pan-Am Pet	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
5700	Pan-Am Pet	44	43¾	43¾	43¾
700	Pan-Am WB	19⅞	19	19⅝	20¼
200	Panhandle	16	16	16	16
15800	Paramount	115⅝	114⅛	114¾	114
1500	Park & Tilf	34¼	34	34¼	34¼
3200	Park Utah	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
200	Pathe Exch	19¾	18¾	19¾	18¾
2200	Patino M	4¾	3⅞	3⅞	4¾
500	Peerless Mot	22¼	22¼	22¼	23¼
700	Penick & F	23⅜	23	23	23½
1200	Penn Dixie C	24	23	23	24
900	Penn Ry	44¾	44¼	44¼	44¾
100	Pere Marq	126½	126½	126½	126½
300	Phil Co 6%	52	52	52	52
5900	Phillips Pet	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
200	Phil Read	39¼	38	39¼	..
100	Phoenix H	23	23	23	..
10	Phoenix pf	104½	104½	104½	..
2100	Pierce-Ar	15½	14⅜

FORECASTS FOR 1928 BUSINESS ARE FAVORABLE

Prosperity Will Continue Undiminished, Say Executives

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—America has become such a highly developed, well balanced and efficiently co-ordinated economic organization that there should be little fear prosperity will continue undiminished, leaders of American industry have informed the Associated Press.

The composite business thought of the Nation, as revealed in the annual symposium of business forecasts, indicates that in every section of the United States the major industries regard economic conditions as satisfactory, and prospects for 1928 bright.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, says: During the last year the country has given unmistakable evidence of the fact that underlying conditions are sound. While there has been some recession in business activity from the high levels of 1926, the growth of the country has proceeded along normal lines, and great progress has been made even in the face of several adverse circumstances.

Notwithstanding the fact that commodity prices continued to fall throughout the year, a large volume of business was done, which was, in itself, an unusual circumstance and showed the ability of business to introduce economies in production and to exercise the necessary caution by avoiding the accumulation of excessive inventories. It is this adaptability on the part of American business which is one of the greatest causes for confidence in the future.

Throughout the year employment was steady; wages were maintained at a high level; living costs were lowered, due to declining commodity prices, and the purchasing power of farm products enhanced, as measured in terms of non-agricultural products. All of this resulted in a sustained purchasing power on the part of the public generally, which contributed to the stability of business and industry.

Interest rates declined on industrial and Government securities and also on farm issues, while banks showed large increases in loans and investments, and ample credit was available for the legitimate needs both of this country and foreign borrowers.

Certain factors which exercised a deterrent influence in 1927 may be expected to disappear in the coming year. For instance, the decline in the automobile industry, with a resulting effect on the steel industry, was due to special causes, such as a temporary curtailment of output in automobile production.

The normal expansion of these major industries, which may reasonably be expected from now on, should have a favorable effect on business in 1928.

All of these circumstances justify us in the belief that we may look forward to continued progress in the year ahead.

DAYTON, O. (AP)—F. B. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company, says:

The business outlook for 1928 is encouraging for industry. The thought of those best able to judge points to a successful continuation of an increasing business cycle.

There is nothing to denote a possible sensational era for 1928, but the universal trend, it would appear, is toward increased volume of production and assured stabilization of business enterprises.

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas S. Holden, vice president of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, says:

Underlying economic and financial conditions point to increased construction activity in 1928. The moderate decline in private construction work was halted several months ago, and has been followed by a gradual rise in building volume.

Total construction expenditures have been maintained at remarkably steady levels during the last three years.

Estimated totals for the entire country are: $6,600,000,000 in 1925, $6,900,000,000 in 1926 and $6,800,000,000 in 1927.

Present indications point to $7,000,000,000 as a reasonable estimate of total construction expenditures in 1928, a figure that is just a little larger than the total for any previous year.

PATERSON, N. J. (AP)—Charles W. Lawrence, president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, says: The aircraft business is full of optimists, but I do not believe that the business outlook for the commercial aircraft industry in the United States for 1928 is unduly optimistic. I believe that there will be from 3000 to 5000 airplanes of all classes produced in the United States during this coming year.

I firmly believe that this coming year will see tremendous progress, not only in the manufacture and production of commercial aircraft motors and planes, but in the establishment of airports throughout the United States.

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—E. G. Wilmer, president of the Dodge Brothers, Inc., makers of motorcars, says: In my opinion there is no serious impediment to continued good business.

I believe that a great deal of pent-up buying activity among motorcar users will be released before the advent of the new buying season, and although there will undoubtedly be competition aplenty, I believe that automobile manufacturers who build modernly and honestly and who price their product fairly, may look forward without anxiety to a normal volume of business.

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—Henry M. Robinson, president of the Los Angeles First National Trust and Savings Bank, says: Generally speaking, 1927 has proved a prosperous year for the Pacific Southwest territory. An analysis of the items that influence the direction of business points to a continuance of this prosperity.

NEW YORK (AP)—Jesse L. Lasky, first vice-president of the Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation, says:

I think the unprecedented prosperity of this country is going to continue and that 1928 will be one of our biggest years.

I feel that the picture business is in for a period during which it will consolidate its position by increasing its efficiency, eliminating waste and tightening up its resources and activities.

During the next 12 months I confidently believe the picture industry will be on a sounder economic basis than ever before in its history.

CHICAGO (AP)—Robert P. Lamont, president of American Steel Foundries, says:

With large crops well distributed and firm prices—in short, a satisfactory agricultural situation to start with: cheap money reasonably well assured for probably another year; no large stocks of material; our people generally employed at good wages, and Europe getting into better shape financially and better able to buy our materials—there seems to be every reason for looking forward to a satisfactory business year in 1928.

PITTSBURGH, (AP)—A. L. Humphrey, president of Westinghouse Air Brake Company, says:

Our people are contented; our economic conditions are sound; our inventory is favorably low; the agricultural situation is improving, and financially we are as sound as the Rock of Gibraltar. I look for marked improvement in 1928.

MIDDLETOWN, O. (AP)—George L. Verity, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, says:

Underlying basic conditions are sound. Industry is now on the up grade and general conditions, beginning with improvements in the agricultural situation, justify an active period during the first half of 1928.

UNITED STATES' FOREIGN TRADE

World's Business Enjoys a Substantial Recovery

Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, discloses a gratifying situation regarding United States' foreign commerce during 1927 when he says: "The value of foreign trade as an effective, even though relatively moderate stabilizer of our general business position, was never more clearly demonstrated than in 1927.

"Exports will exceed $4,925,000,000 and attain the substantial increase of 18 per cent in volume and 2½ per cent in value over 1926, the discrepancy being due to declining prices.

"This gratifying result represents a steady, normal rate of advance, and was achieved in considerable measure by the efforts of several industries which, having suffered a slackening of domestic trade below the record figures of 1926, due in part to price declines, found a most helpful corrective through the more intensive exploitation of overseas markets.

Favorable Trade Balance

"This expansion in our exports, together with a decline in the value of our imports, has resulted in doubling our 'favorable' balance of trade, which will exceed $700,000,000, the largest since 1924. It should be noted that this 'favorable' factor is modified by heavy increases during the year of many invisible items, such as foreign loans, tourists' expenditures and immigrant remittances.

"Our foreign loans during the year will reach the record volume of $1,600,000,000, and doubtless has had a considerable effect in increasing the volume of our export trade. There was also a large increase in our tourist expenditures abroad, which were substantially in excess of the $761,000,000 figure for 1926.

"Although domestic business was somewhat adversely affected by a sag in industrial prices, the trend since midyear has been upward, and figures in general for December have been nearly up to the average for the year 1926.

World Business Recovery

"A gratifying indication of the recovery of the world's business since the holocaust of 1914-18 is the fact that most of the other industrial nations also have shown substantial increases in their export trade. The combined figures for 10 leading European countries, covering the first nine months of 1927, indicate an increase of 7 per cent in value of exports compared with the corresponding period of 1926.

"Because of the decline in world price levels, the quantitative increase in European export trade was even larger than the 18 per cent advance of the United States. Of the 10 countries, only Norway showed smaller exports than in 1926.

"The increase in the trade of the United Kingdom in 1927 is largely explained by the fact that 1926 trade was somewhat curtailed as a result of the coal strike and the consequent inactivity of many industrial establishments."

BETTER TIMES FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Cotton Producers in New England Predict Recovery

New England cotton mills, the majority of which curtailed operations as did the southern plants during the last several weeks, look to a revival of demand for their products early in 1928.

Many prominent in the industry in this section of the country, who have been interviewed with regard to the situation, have expressed the belief that there will be better business beginning in January and that the curtailment, put into effect in time to prevent dangerous accumulation of stocks, will result in more continuous employment of labor and operation of the mills in 1928.

They believe that the future of the industry in New England and also in the South depends entirely upon the balancing of production with demand and the soundness of merchandising policies of the mills. Goods must be bought, they add, because there are no large supplies in the hands of the retailer, the jobber or the wholesaler.

The purchasing power of the country remains high, it was pointed out by the textile men, who said that there is every indication that general business in the country will keep up the purchasing power.

Up to Nov. 1, the last year was much better than 1926 in the cotton industry here, but during the remainder of the year business diminished both in the North and the South. The curtailment, manufacturers declared, has come in time to prevent the piling up of merchandise which would later be thrown upon the market at distress prices and lead to a prolonged period of depression.

The unseasonable weather and the fluctuations in the price of cotton are reasons given for the present situation. During 1927 a number of the mills made some money because of the purchases of cheap cotton. But the supplies of the raw material bought at the low prices in December, 1926, are now gone.

The rise in the price of cotton in 1927 has been somewhat discounted by a drop of 6 cents from the high in the market late in the year, with consequent loss to the few who bought at the high level.

MILWAUKEE BANK MERGER

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31—First Wisconsin National Bank and American National Bank will be consolidated after approval by stockholders Jan. 20. American National has assets in excess of $13,500,000 and First Wisconsin resources of more than $115,000,000.

WIRE RODS HIGHER

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31 — Makers of wire rods will receive $1 a ton more in the first quarter than in the present one. Producers who shipped at $40 or $41 a ton will not take contracts for first quarter delivery at less than $42 a ton.

FIRST BRITISH GOODYEAR TIRE

AKRON, Dec. 31—The first Goodyear tire to be made in Great Britain was turned out Dec. 15 at the new plant of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Wolverhampton, England. The factory has capacity of 2000 tires daily.

BRADSTREET'S BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF 1927

Good Progress by Trade Notwithstanding Many Handicaps

In a bird's-eye view of the year 1927, Bradstreet's says in part:

It is, of course, too early to write with exactness of the results of 1927 in a business way but enough is known of the trends of the year to allow of some things being definitely said.

First of all, it may be stated that the year's happenings in trade and industry—not in finance or in the security markets—tended to justify the more conservative predictions at the year's beginning, a great many of which, by the way, were confined to the first half of the year.

In trade generally—in the heavier industries certainly—the year after the first few months was one of halting progress or of actual recessions, whereas in financial lines and in the security markets, especially in speculative lines, new high records of volume and value were set up in many, not all, directions.

It will probably go without contradiction that trade and industry had a considerable burden to bear in the weather happenings, which included an excess of rainy weather, this resulting in high water or floods, not once, but several times, which reached a peak in the great Mississippi River flood, with smaller, but still very harmful, rises in rivers noted in the northeast, especially in Vermont.

Electrical Development

Electric power development, production of electricity and earnings of public utility companies were considerably ahead of 1926. Railway gross and net income fell off from 1926.

Predictions made previous to 1927 that keen competition was to be a feature of the year's developments were abundantly justified by the veritable snowstorm of mergers in trade lines, and to a still greater extent in manufacturing industry.

The year, however, had its bright features, some of the effects of which may have their repercussion in the year to come.

Weather conditions alternately clouded and brightened the farmers' position, with the index of farm prices rising early because of crop uncertainties, although declining again slightly in the autumn, while the slump in cotton prices in 1926, plus the Mississippi flood, brought about a corrective reduction in the acreage of that great staple and caused a virtual doubling of its price in a period of 10 months.

Record Cotton Consumption

Reflection of this was had early in record consumption of cotton, while rayon and silk production were of record size, and wool consumption gained.

Then, too, the price of beef cattle rose to the highest point in seven years.

In fact, something like a reversal of the conditions of 1926 was shown, in that the agricultural producer rather than the industrial operative reaped the best results of this irregular year.

Wholesale trade fell below 1926, this partly owing to lower prices, while in retail trade the chain store and mail-order houses did better than did the department stores, which about held their own with 1926, while the ordinary small retailers probably sold less.

Security Markets

In the security markets new flotations were enormous, and speculation, aided by easy money, swelled bank clearings and debits to new high records, while prices of stock and other exchange seats rose to unimagined prices.

Export trade expanded slightly, while imports declined, but both were close to the highest since 1920.

Price movements partook of the prevailing irregularity, but price index numbers finished the year higher than at the opening, with farm products or their derivatives showing more advances than did products of manufacture in general.

Failures were the second largest on record, and liabilities the fourth largest, but bank failures were lessened considerably.

Gold exports were very large, but had no apparent effect upon money or security markets, and the national debt was reduced by over $1,000,000,000.

MATERIAL INCREASE IN FORD PRODUCTION EXPECTED SOON

DETROIT, Dec. 31—Employment at the Ford Motor Company plants this week approximated 71,600, compared with 85,000 last week. The drop of 13,400 is accounted for by the closing of Model T department for inventory during the holiday week. Operations will be resumed in this department the first of the year.

Practically the entire decrease was at the Fordson plant, where employment this week was 42,502, compared with 55,908 a week ago. At Highland cubic feet daily. It will be some with 24,891 last week. Employment at the Lincoln plant remained the same as a week ago, at 4800.

Production of motors and parts for assembly has reached a basis of between 300 to 400 cars a day. The bulk of such parts is now being shipped to branches where the assembly of cars has started on a limited scale.

Assembly of complete cars at Fordson is now running about 150 cars a day. Daily output of motors and parts will be stepped up materially soon after the first of the year, and the company plans to produce 20,000 cars in January.

If Ford production progresses as planned, 1928 output should reach at least 1,500,000 cars and trucks, which would fall short of its record year 1923 by about 500,000.

Edsel Ford has said the company plans to step up daily production by 1000 cars each month from a start of 1000 a day, which is expected to be reached in January. At this rate the former peak production of 8400 a day attained with the model T would be reached in September, 1928, and, unless the company exceeds its former daily high or reverts to the six-day week, the most that can be expected for the year is 1,500,000 cars and trucks.

ATTERBURY ASSERTS PUBLIC WITH ROADS

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 — President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad says: "Railroads are operating with greater confidence than for 20 years, due chiefly to two outstanding factors:

"First, railroad service is better than it ever was.

"Second, the people know it and want it continued; and railroad investors are encouraged to furnish more capital for expansion and improvement of service.

"It is generally recognized that the quality of railroad service has contributed in no small degree to continuance of present prosperity. This realization is being translated into willingness of the public that railroads be allowed a fair share in prosperity they helped create.

"A distinguishing feature of this prosperity is that profits have been made by turning over an enormous volume of goods at relatively small margins. Such accomplishment would have been altogether impossible without quick, dependable and adequate transportation. Expedition of railroad service, has reflected favorably upon the entire economic structure."

LOOKS FOR GOOD TIMES

Fundamental Conditions Are Sound, According to James J. Phelan

James J. Phelan of Hornblower & Weeks says:

"On the whole, the year just closing has in general been a very good business year throughout the entire country. To be sure in places it has been somewhat disappointing. In volume, the net results are somewhat less than in 1926, which was the banner business year for all time in this country.

"The year 1927, however, was in general in almost every respect better than that of 1925, which was one of the best years in a business way that the country had experienced.

"Our country is still, and will continue to be for many years to come, what might be termed largely an agricultural and industrial country, our primary dependence being that of agriculture. It thus follows that as our crops may be plentiful or small industrially we progress or recede.

"For 1927, crops in general have been bountiful, or of just the right size to fit into the best economic results. In the aggregate they will show an increased purchasing power of between $800,000,000 and $1,000,000,000.

Greater Purchasing Power

"This increased purchasing power has already begun to assert itself in the stimulation of business, but, conceivably, it will function more and in a bigger way during the coming new year.

"Big crops at fair price levels, mean industrial activity, and industrial activity will mean a continuance of labor well employed at high wages. Add to this a large credit supply at low, in fact, declining rates, inventories not at all out of proportion with the consumptive demand, and you have a picture that seemingly bespeaks a prosperous business year for 1928.

"I have seen it stated that some economists have suggested a possibility, if not an absolute prediction, that 1928 will be a boom year. Personally, I hope this will not eventuate. Booms invariably lead one to think of extravagances, and as all extravagances carry with them finally their penalties, so it is that booms invariably are followed by the penalty of collapse.

Conservation Favored

"It is better that we go along on the 'even tenor of our way' and make progress slowly but continuously. This we have within our grasp under the conditions with which we are entering the year 1928.

"In fact, we have, as I see it, all the fundamental conditions that should make the year 1928 comparable with the year 1926, if not better, if we avoid overindulgence, extravagance and the attempt to do too much. I say this even in the face of the realization that 1928 is a so-called Presidential year, a period during which some are a bit fearful.

"In the final analysis, looking back over a period of several Presidential years, have they not been frightened by the shadow rather than the substance? Be this as it may, I think all will agree that the electorate of this country are not going to be led away from the excellent conditions under which we are living by taking any chances with a radical.

"In other words, I feel that neither party can afford to nominate at the head of their respective tickets any man who could not be considered sound and conservatively progressive.

"As I see it, the year 1927 has generally been a pretty good year, and I cannot help feeling that 1928 promises to be substantially better."

CURB TRADE GROWTH IN 1927 SETS PRICE AND VOLUME RECORD

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—A profusion of new high records in 1927 testified to the growth of the New York Curb Market as a mart for securities.

Accompanied by the heaviest volume of trading in curb history, stock and bond prices advanced steadily, many of the stocks doubling, or even trebling their market values.

With admission to trading totaling about 650 issues, a great amount of research work was necessary and the personnel of the committee on listings was increased from 5 to 10. About one-half the new bonds floated in 1927 made their initial appearance on the curb list.

To facilitate trading in American securities by foreign investors, the board of governors amended the constitution to admit foreign brokers and bankers to associate membership. A number of European brokers and bankers quickly took advantage of the facilities offered. Unlisted foreign stocks must be from countries on a gold basis.

The curb's ticker service was extended in 1927 to 10 cities, including Atlantic City, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, and Montreal, the last named making, with Toronto, two Canadian cities served by curb tickers. Negotiations are under way to extend the service to cities west of the Mississippi. The year's additions brought the number of machines in operation to more than 1000.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 — United States Mortgage & Trust Company stockholders ratified increase in authorized capital stock to $5,000,000 from $2,000,000 and stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent. Sale to stockholders of additional stock in ratio of one share for three now held exclusive of stock dividend, at $250 a share, becomes effective. Both the stock dividend and right to subscribe will be issued to stockholders of record Dec. 31.

ELLIOTT FISHER CO.

Statement of Elliot Fisher Co. of Delaware and its subsidiaries for nine months ended Sept. 30 shows net profit of $753,339 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc. Sundstrand Corp. for the same period showed net profit of $339,346 making combined net profit of $1,092,185 of these companies for the nine months period.

EQUIPMENT ORDERS

Gulf, Mobile & Northern has ordered 12 dump cars from Koppel Industrial Car & Equipment Co. Pressed Steel Car and Chicago & Eastern Illinois placed an order for two combination mail and sleeping cars with Pullman Car & Mfg. Co. Northern Pacific is inquiring for 50 caboose car underframes.

HIGH RECORD OF FINANCING IN AMERICA

Expected Total to Be Well Over Nine Billions for Year

In an interesting discussion of the present tendencies of the bond market C. W. Sills, vice-president of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., says, in part:

For the fourth consecutive year the total financing in the American market has exceeded that of the previous year, and also set a new high peacetime record for volume.

When the final figures for 1927 are tabulated, the grand total of corporation and government financing will prove to have been well over $9,000,000,000—perhaps $9,500,000,000. This 1927 grand total was at least 20 per cent above the previous record set in 1926. But, more significant still, it exceeded the five-year average (1922 to 1926) by almost 50 per cent.

Bond financing, like total financing for 1927, stands out as an all-time record; the figures in this close alone overtopping the total of stock and bond financing combined for 1926. The 1927 volume of bond financing was approximately $7,750,000,000. This is a 27 per cent increase over 1926, and a 47 per cent increase over the previous five-year average.

A somewhat smaller share of the total bond financing for 1927 went into new capital than for the previous year. Refunding operations claimed 12 per cent of the total, as opposed to 8.4 per cent in 1926 and 11.1 per cent for the average of five preceding years.

Same Relative Proportion

What share of the total financing of the year was in stocks, and what per cent in bonds? This is always a question of general interest. In 1927 approximately 82.4 per cent was in the form of bonds, and 17.6 per cent in stocks.

This does not mean, of course, that the average corporation obtained more than four-fifths of its capital through bonds and only one-fifth through the sale of stock, because a large volume of small corporate financing never comes to the market, while many of the larger concerns do their borrowing publicly but sell stock issues directly to customers and present shareholders.

Moreover, a very considerable part of these bond figures represents the borrowings of American and Canadian cities, and also includes a substantial volume of foreign government and municipal loans.

There was little change from 1926 in the proportion of capital raised as between stocks and bonds. In that year, 82 per cent of the total was from bonds. The five-year average was also very similar, with 84 per cent coming from bonds and 16 per cent from stocks.

Since the normal experience is to find stock financing expanding disproportionately in very prosperous years and new capital harder to obtain at other times except on conservative mortgages, the present even tenor of this division between stock and bond distribution seems to give added support to the belief that business "cycles" are not disturbing us so violently as they used to.

Where They Come From

There are two sides to this vast picture of bond financing in the United States. On the one side, we see it as the most colossal borrowing enterprise which the peace-time world has ever known. On the other side, however, it is a lending situation. This is perhaps the most amazing side of the picture. How and where was it possible for the American people to get such an enormous amount of capital to lend in 1927—through the purchase of bonds?

About one-eighth of this vast sum—as pointed out above—was refunding. This means, of course, that the lenders did not have to offer new capital; merely, in effect, that they extended the time of payment on previous loans. But the balance, or new capital loaned in 1927 was approximately $6,000,000,000. Where did it come from? There are three principal parts to this explanation.

The American people were able to loan $6,000,000,000 of new funds last year, only because they consumed less than they produced by at least that figure. That is the basis of it all. There has been an enormous and rapid accumulation of surplus goods—wealth—in this country such as the world has never known before.

(a) Very much of this increased surplus and loanable wealth has been due to greater efficiency and steadier production in manufacturing. In other words, the national surplus which the manufacturing processes contribute has been in larger total volume than ever before.

(b) Agricultural and mining surpluses have also increased by more efficient methods and through a broader visioned co-ordination of these natural resources and their development.

(c) Added to the above increases in national surplus is the total of imports which have come to us from abroad as payment of interest and profits on our loans and investments in foreign lands.

Thus the people of the United States have been able to loan vaster amounts of capital this year than ever before, simply because they have accumulated more surplus from the above sources, (a), (b) and (c), than ever before. In addition, however, other factors of great importance have made it easy for them to loan this capital.

Large Volume Aids Lending

(1) The amount of gold in this country and the volume of paper currency is so great that all kinds of business are convenienced, and lending is especially facilitated.

(2) The credit machinery of the country is broadening constantly, and this helps even in the distribution of bonds. Almost anybody can buy securities these days when $100 is a sufficient down payment on a $1000 bond and the balance can be paid out of current income.

(3) The Government is releasing almost $1,000,000,000 each year in paying off the public debt. This money as released tends to float into the market for other types of bonds.

(4) There is an enormous "backlog" of potential bond purchase money in the form of time-deposits in the banks of the country. This is estimated at almost $26,000,000,000—enough to purchase the total bond offerings over a three-year period.

Thus we have in recent years not only the largest annual accumulation of surplus capital goods that the country has ever known, and which, because of the almost universal corporate form of industry, is distributed to the people in the form of money and funds which are in convenient form to invest in bonds; but, secondly, the money and currency of the country are in larger volume than ever before, and this "greases the wheels" of credit and greatly facilitates all these transactions. In the third place, along with the ability to do so, there is an ever-broadening inclination on the part of banks, institutions and individuals of all classes to invest their surplus in the form of bonds.

For PROFIT and for SAFETY

We recommend
Building and Loan Shares
of the
Orange County Building and Loan Association

—operating strictly under State Supervision and on the mutual plan.

The assets of the Association have grown from the original investment of $11,000.00 on July 1st, 1921, to $3,498,124.55 at the close of business on June 30th, 1927, according to the certificate of examination issued by the State Building & Loan Examiner. During the six years of existence there has been paid out in cash dividends the sum of $522,736.54, to approximately 3000 stockholders. On June 30th, 1927, the stock in the Association subscribed and outstanding amounted to $5,714,946.43.

Shares for sale at par, $100 per share, without bonus or commission of any kind. Interest payable semi-annually, January 1st and July 1st of each year.

Write for Our Booklet

ORANGE COUNTY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Orlando, Florida
Send me your brochure, *"Maturity Table."*
Name .....
Address .....
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Your Money

is conveniently available when invested in our

FIRST MORTGAGE DEMAND BONDS

Maximum high yield of interest payable quarterly by coupon attached negotiable in any bank.

Write for folder M for further information.

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invites sole-agencies of any article suitable for European markets.

CONTINUANCE OF GOOD BUSINESS

Industrial Heads Forecast Keen Competition in 1928

The general opinion of manufacturers throughout the country is that 1928 will be one of the keenest periods of competition in our industrial history, according to the symposium prepared by the National Association of Manufacturers.

L. A. Downs, president of the Illinois Central System, of Chicago, says: "Business as a whole is fundamentally sound. Improvement in agriculture should stimulate business in general. The sustained high volume of our foreign commerce is encouraging. Amicable relations generally prevail between men and managements. Wages are high."

E. M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company of New York and Pittsburgh, states: "There is steady growth in the use of electrical appliances in the home. As many million homes, wired by electricity, are at present inadequately equipped with these devices, there is a constantly broadening market for them. Demand for radio sets continues. Application of electric motors to all kinds of industrial needs is quite in general use."

Some manufacturers foresee a distinct dropping down and "only those girded to make maximum production the basis of minimum selling prices will go through the battle without scars"; while others believe the situation will be even better than it was last year.

Excerpts from opinions of various industrial heads follow: William Butterworth, president of Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., says: "Farm equipment industry is looking forward to good business during 1928. It is too early to predict with any fair degree of accuracy. The general outlook, however, is favorable. The farmer is in better financial condition than at any time since 1920. We confidently expect that our own 1928 business will be at least as satisfactory as in 1927."

F. H. Payne, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Boston, says: "Conditions in New England show steady improvement in all lines. Business generally, taking the country as a whole, has a firmer tone. I think we are justified in looking forward with confidence to the coming year in the firm belief that it will be a better year for business in both volume and profits than was 1927."

EQUIPMENT INQUIRIES

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad is inquiring for 500 flat cars, 500 auto cars, 1500 hopper cars and 150 box cars.

Associated Gas and Electric System

To the Holders of
Associated Electric Company
Convertible Gold Bonds 5½% Series due 1946:

The Associated Electric Company proposes to retire a substantial portion of the original issue of $65,000,000 of these bonds. We have already acquired a large amount and desire to acquire more. The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 57 Broadway, as our Agent, will receive deposits of these bonds.

Holders who deposit bonds with said agent on or before January 4, 1928, up to but not exceeding a total principal amount of $10,000,000 of a total issue of $40,000,000, will be permitted to retain the April 1, 1928, coupon and will receive $6 Dividend Series Preferred Stock of Associated Gas and Electric Company at the rate of 11 shares for each $1,000 principal amount of bonds, entitling them to dividends for the full quarter beginning March 1, 1928.

After $10,000,000 of bonds have been deposited subsequent depositors will receive the same number of shares of Preferred Stock, but interest and dividends will be adjusted as of March 1, 1928.

Holders desiring to avail themselves of this more favorable opportunity than that accorded under the terms of the conversion provision in the bonds and indenture are requested to take as early action as possible as proceedings incident to the call are under way. We, of course, wish to avoid the trouble and expense of drawing and advertising the numbers of bonds held by those who desire to retain their interest in the Associated System.

To the Holders of
Associated Gas and Electric Company
5½% Convertible Gold Debentures due February 1, 1977:

Your Debentures are convertible, in accordance with their terms, for a limited period, into Class A Stock and Common Stock of Associated Gas and Electric Company.

The first $10,000,000 surrendered for conversion will be converted on the basis of a unit of two shares of Class A Stock and one share of Common Stock for each $110 principal amount of Debentures. The conversion price increases thereafter $5 per unit for each additional $5,000,000.

In determining priority in the surrender of Debentures, the Indenture requires that they be considered in the order of *actual surrender* at the agency of the Company in the City of New York. In order to assure conversion at the lower prices, Debentures are now being surrendered, although not convertible until March 1, 1928.

The Company has designated The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 57 Broadway, as its Agent to accept Debentures for conversion and has arranged for the issuance of receipts by said Agent.

Bonds surrendered should be accompanied by all coupons maturing after March 1, 1928.

Bonds may be deposited subject to their being within a specified preferential group and with the understanding that if they do not come within such group they may be returned forthwith.

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC SECURITIES COMPANY, Inc.
By M. C. O'Keeffe,
Secretary.

CALLED BONDS

An unusually large number of bonds are being called for redemption during the early months of 1928.

We shall be glad to answer inquiries regarding any bonds you hold and to assist you in collecting them if called.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
BOSTON PROVIDENCE — FOUNDED IN 1865 — NEW YORK NEWARK

6% WE PAY MORE THAN 6% DIVIDENDS 6%

This Company has the proud record of not having lost a dollar, not having foreclosed a mortgage, has always met withdrawals on demand and has always paid more than six per cent dividends, payable quarterly. We do not employ solicitors nor charge a membership fee on investments with us. All Stock is non-assessable, is sold at par, redeemed at par, plus earned dividends.

Member "League of Florida Building and Loan Associations"
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Member "American Savings, Building and Loan Institute"

Applications for loans far exceed our available funds. We respectfully solicit your investments.

April 3, 1921, $0.00
March 31, 1922, $147,608.20
March 31, 1923, $272,463.58
March 31, 1924, $500,130.44
March 31, 1925, $750,097.74
March 31, 1926, $1,208,168.28
September 30, 1927, $1,810,083.11

Authorized Capital $5,000,000.00. A Mutual Company Under State Supervision.
WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
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16 and 18 Laura Street, Jacksonville, Fla. Phone 5-6025

YEAR'S BUSINESS IS SATISFACTORY

Efficient Administration a Factor in 1928 Outlook

CHICAGO, Dec. 31—"The year 1927 will be remembered by those who study the trends of business as somewhat uneven, but nevertheless satisfactory," declared Frederick H. Rawson, chairman of the board of the Union Trust Company, Chicago, in an interview. "There has been," Mr. Rawson continued, "a relatively large volume of business, an abundant supply of credit, more favorable agricultural conditions, greater efficiency in transportation, and low inventories.

"The year was also characterized by large amounts of new construction, stable prices, a high level of purchasing power, decreased production of steel and automobiles, over-production of oil, and fair profits obtained with difficulty.

"With such a preponderance of favorable factors," Mr. Rawson said, "business prospects in 1928 offer ample justification for optimism.

"We are fortunate in having an extremely able Administration which is doing much to promote prosperity and well-being. Although 1928 will be an election year, I doubt that it will affect business to any great extent. The high standards which the Federal Government has set with respect to government economy and the encouragement of business during the last several years have given to many a new conception of the functions of the Government, which will probably result in a demand for a continuance of these standards."

'FRISCO BOND ISSUE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—St. Louis-San Francisco has asked authority to issue $4,000,000 prior lien 5 per cent mortgage bonds and to pledge $7,911,000 of like bonds and $2,705,700 5½ per cent mortgage bonds as security for approximately $3,000,000 short-term notes.

AMERICAN & FOREIGN POWER CO.

American & Foreign Power Co. reports for 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1927, net of $4,188,550 after interest, federal taxes, depreciation, subsidiary dividends, etc., compared with $3,196,283 in the preceding 12 months.

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey

Dividend No. 82 on Common Stock
Dividend No. 36 on 8% Cumulative Preferred Stock
Dividend No. 20 on 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey has declared dividends at the rate of 8% per annum on the 8% Cumulative Preferred Stock, being $2.00 per share; at the rate of 7% per annum on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, being $1.75 per share; and 50 cents per share on the non par value Common Stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1927. Dividends are payable Dec. 31, 1927, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 2, 1927.

Dividends on 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock are payable on the last day of each month.

T. W. Van Middlesworth, *Treasurer.*

Public Service Electric and Gas Company

Dividend No. 14 on 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
Dividend No. 12 on 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors of Public Service Electric and Gas Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend on the 7% and 6% Preferred Stock of that Company. Dividends are payable Dec. 31, 1927, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 2, 1927.

T. W. Van Middlesworth, *Treasurer.*

MACK TRUCKS, INC.

Mack Trucks, Inc., statement as of Sept. 30, showed total assets of $31,346,000, compared with $33,021,639 on Dec. 31, 1926, and earned surplus of $23,502,924 compared with $22,463,628. Current assets were $14,949,044 and current liabilities $2,822,995, compared with $17,263,853 and $5,071,423 respectively at the close of last year.

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Small Inventories for Year Are Favorable Development —Holiday Tone in Trade

Financial and business news this week is reflective of the inclination, general at this time, to view things in perspective.

The tone of business on the whole is cheerful. Trade recessions in the last year have had at least the effect of decreasing inventory figures so that revival of activity in the approaching year should necessitate a more-than-proportionate increase in production.

Taken as keys to the business situation as a whole, earnings reports by railroads for 11 months, and by public utilities for periods of five to 12 months, are apparently conflictive.

While railroad gross and earnings are in almost all instances off, the contrary is true of public utilities; which would seem to indicate that the trend of business, while undoubtedly under some weight, is irregular.

In the Seventh Federal Reserve District, which includes Indiana, Illinois Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, a total increase for November of 2.6 per cent over the like month of 1926, and of 1.4 per cent over October, would seem indicative of prosperity in that section. Following a boom year such as was 1926, this year's trade recessions probably assume proportions in some quarters that would not appear justifiable in comparison with a normal preceding year.

As seen from data on check payments, business during the week ended Dec. 24 was in larger volume than during the previous week, or during the corresponding week of 1926, according to the weekly summary of the Department of Commerce. Car loadings for that week, however, declined 76,234 from the corresponding week a year ago. Bank clearings for the week ended Dec. 29 were, of course, smaller than those of the previous week, but in excess of those of the holiday week in 1926.

Wholesale prices in the week up to Dec. 24 advanced over those of the previous week. The November decrease in wholesale trade was smaller than is usual. Decreases in wholesale were also reported for the holiday, but retail trade for this period was somewhat in excess of last year.

The commodity market has been a field of mixed price movements. In a list of 83 commodities, 12 advanced, 17 declined, and 54 remained unchanged as compared with last week. Raw cotton prices have been fairly strong. Rubber markets have been dull and somewhat heavy.

Prices in the wheat market have been upward, easing off with corn toward the end of the week. According to Commerce Department figures, grain exports for the week ended December 24 were about a third as large as those of the previous week, and only a quarter of what they were in the corresponding week of last year. A tendency toward liquidation in raw sugar early in the week was followed by steadiness.

Oil production for the week ended Dec. 24 was the lowest since February, dropping 24,750 from the previous week's output.

The stopping of steel mills for the holiday reduced ingot production from its recent high average to about 57½ per cent of capacity, a temporary condition, of course. Railroad equipment orders have come in volume sufficient to counteract the apathy expected at this time. This year, by the way, which was expected to be leaner than 1926 in the car shops, may run ahead of last year's production of 67,000 cars.

Orders for locomotives, too, are still being received. Rolling mills have been more active than was expected over the holiday, several automobile manufacturers having placed orders for quick delivery. The basic conditions of the industry being sound, some authorities feel that the set-back experienced this year was the result of political uncertainty. All indications point to a marked improvement for 1928.

Some favorable developments have followed the curtailment of cotton cloth production, including heavier buying and a stiffening of prices.

Loans to brokers made a record again in the week ended Wednesday with an increase of $73,291,000 over the previous week. This brings the year's total to $3,717,622,000, a gain of $929,861,000 over 1926. The movement has been steadily upward through the year with the exception of a few periods of short duration.

The New York stock market has shown an irregular trend, with a strong undertone, and several spurts to new highs for the year. A prominent piece of news, but one which had little apparent effect on prices, was the election of J. Pierpont Morgan to chairmanship of the United States Steel Corporation's board of directors.

Buoyancy developed in several sections of the list in the latter part of the week, and profit-taking failed materially to affect stocks in these sections. Among the features were Midland Steel Products preferred, Brooklyn Edison and Collins & Aikman. New highs for the year were made every day with the exception of Thursday.

The bond market has been rather dull. Some strength has been evident in rail issues, while the tractions have been weak. Liquid Carbonic 6s were conspicuous movers. Foreign bonds were generally firm.

Unlisted securities opened the week firm, easing somewhat Thursday and Friday. The curb has shown irregularity, following the course of the New York stock market.

FALL RIVER COTTON CLOTH BUYING FAIR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 31 —Fairly good business was enjoyed in the local cloth market in spite of the shortness of the week on account of the holiday season. Although sales were not appreciably larger than during the previous week, inquiry was broader.

Prices are showing a tendency to stiffen. Sateens have sold from 11¼@11⅜ cents for the 4:37s, and from 10½@10⅝ for the 4:70s. In the narrow print-yarn goods, the 25-inch, 52x44s, brought 4½ cents, the 40x32s, 3¼ cents; 27-inch, 56x44s, 5½ cents, and the 36-inch styles selling in small quantity at prevailing prices. The 38½-inch, 48x40s, 8:20s, have been practically sold out at 5⅝ cents. Moderate business was done on the 38½-inch, 64x60s, at 8¼ cents.

Today's quotations on standard goods are: 38½-in., 64x60s, 8¼ c; 39-in., 56x44s, 7c; 27-in., 64x60s, 6¼ c; 27-in., 56x52s, 5⅝c.

CONSUMPTION OF RAW SILK

So that milady may be dressed from head to foot in shimmering, luxurious silk, about 550,000 bales of raw silk of approximate value of $400,000,000 were imported from the Orient during the last year and manufactured by American silk mills into broad silk, velvet, hosiery and ribbon. All records in the history of the silk industry were broken by this import figure, which shows an increase of 10 per cent over imports for the preceding year.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31

Yr. 1927 High	Yr. 1927 Low	Div. $	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
118⅝	62¾	..	Ab & Straus	600	113	110¾	110¼	−2½
112½	109	..	Ab & Straus pf	80	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	..
50¾	33	5	Abitibi Power	6100	150⅛	141⅞	145	+4¾
210	124	6	Adams Express	400	185	183½	183½	−3½
15⅜	7⅝	..	Adv Rumley	1000	13¼	11⅝	12	−1
45⅝	22¼	..	Adv Rumley pf	110	38	38	38	+¾
6¼	2⅝	e½	Ahumada Lead	6000	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..
199⅜	134½	e5	*Air Reduction	700	184½	182½	184½	+3½
13	7	..	Ajax Rubber	34300	12¾	11⅝	12	+⅛
2¼	1	..	Alaska Juneau	2000	1¾	1	1	..
102	96	..	Alb PWP pf	110	99¼	98¾	99¼	..
22	18	2	Alb PWPaper	1200	25⅝	24½	25⅝	+⅛
169¾	131	6	Allied Chem	22000	166⅝	152⅝	153½	+½
124	120	7	Allied Chem pf	200	132	122⅝	122⅝	−⅛
118⅜	103	6	Allis-Chalmers	10200	118⅜	116	117	+2
24⅛	11⅜	..	Amal Leather	3100	12⅜	11⅛	12	..
106	68	..	Amal Leath pf	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	..
37⅝	27¾	2	Amerada	4500	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	−1
21⅞	8¼	..	Am Ag Chem	13200	21½	18⅜	19⅜	−⅝
72⅜	23¼	..	Am Ag Ch pf	16600	72⅜	68½	69	−¾
98	41⅜	e2	Am Bk Note	100	80	80	80	+⅝
65	56½	3	Am Bk Note pf	580	65	60	65	+5
25⅝	15¾	..	Am Beet Sug	2500	17	16	17	..
60¼	35	7	Am Beet Sug pf	500	39	39	39	−1
26⅜	13	..	Am Bosch	2900	21¼	20½	20¾	−⅛
46	35½	1.60	Am Brake Shoe	11100	45½	42¾	44⅜	+1⅝
39½	5¾	..	Am Brown Bov	23500	17⅜	13⅝	16	+1
98	40	..	Am Br Bov pf	1200	64⅝	54⅝	63	+1
77⅝	43⅝	2	Am Can	69900	75	73⅜	75	+1
141⅝	126	7	Am Can pf	900	141⅝	140	141⅜	−1⅜
111	95	7	Am Car & F	37100	111	104¼	106¾	−4¼
103	98½	7	Am Chain pf	500	100¼	98½	100¼	+¼
74⅝	36	3	Am Chicle	4800	73	70¾	73	+1½
110	90	7	Am Chicle pf	100	110	108	109¼	+1½
57¾	38¾	2.40	Am Encaus Th	400	53¾	52	53¾	+1½
182	127	6	Am Express	1100	170	168	168¾	−1½
31	18⅜	..	Am & For Pw	19300	25⅜	23⅜	24	−¾
109⅜	86⅛	..	Am & F Pw pf	4200	109	108	108	..
6⅝	3½	..	Am & F Pw rts	27400	5⅝	3½	4⅝	−⅝
12⅞	7⅝	..	Am Hide & L	100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
66⅝	48	..	Am Hide & L pf	1200	85	82¾	85	+1
32⅝	25¾	e8	Am Ice	9800	31	30½	30¾	+⅝
96	84	6	Am Ice pf	200	90½	90½	90½	..
72⅜	37	2	Am Inter Corp	57500	72⅝	68¾	69¾	−2
10	4	..	Am La Foamite	2600	6⅝	6	6¼	−⅛
90½	60¾	7	Am La Foam pf	300	62½	60¾	60¾	−1⅝
72½	20⅜	..	Am Linseed	15600	64	60¾	62¾	−1⅝
92½	46⅜	..	Am Linseed pf	1200	85	82¾	85	+1
116	99½	8	Am Loca	20200	112¾	108	112¾	+3¾
116	99½	8	Am Loco	20200	112¾	108	112¾	+3¾
49⅜	36⅛	3	Am Metal	11900	48⅜	46¼	46¾	−2¼
113½	108	7	Am Met pf	90	113⅝	111	111	−2¼
110¾	84	7	Am Piano	2400	21⅜	20½	21⅜	+⅜
72⅝	54	e1	Am Piano pf	600	91	87½	89	−1
147⅞	110½	5	Am Pow & Light	6700	66¼	63	64⅛	−1½
116½	87	..	Am Radiator	2200	135⅝	132	135½	+½
139	132½	7	Am Rail Ex	900	111⅜	109	111⅜	+1
82½	35⅞	..	Am Rad pf	40	139	137½	137½	+1
64⅞	42	e4	Am Republic	38200	79⅞	73¾	74⅜	−4¼
61	38⅞	e3	Am Safety Raz	3800	58⅝	57⅞	58½	+⅝
6⅜	2½	..	Am Seating	2600	41	39⅝	40	−½
123⅝	80	..	Am Ship & C	7600	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
188⅝	132⅝	8	Am Shipbuilding	10	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	−⅜
133	119¼	7	Am Smelt	36700	185⅝	181	184	−2½
72⅜	41⅛	..	Am Smelt pf	700	133	131¼	133	..
95⅜	65¾	5	Am Stl Found	36200	67⅜	63¾	66½	+⅝
176⅛	104	7	Am Sugar	8600	79	76½	77½	−1⅜
36⅜	26	3	Am Sugar pf	400	109	108¼	109	+1
185½	149¼	9	Am Tel&Cable	100	20	20	20	..
146	119⅞	8	Am Tel&Tel	9100	179¾	178¼	178⅝	−⅝
186	146	8	Am Tobac	2800	128	127	128	−1⅝
103¼	99⅞	6	Am Tobac pf	130	111	109¾	111	+1
32⅜	16½	..	Am Type Fdrs	17400	62	61⅞	62	+⅜
86⅛	46⅞	..	Am Type Fd pf	800	102	101¾	102	+⅞
27⅜	15⅞	..	Am Woolen	9100	20¾	19¾	20⅜	+⅝
97⅛	71⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	4400	49¾	47½	49¾	+1½
15⅞	7⅞	..	Am Writ Pa ct	2400	18	17	17½	−1
54¾	35⅞	..	Am Writ P pf ct	1200	44	42½	42½	−2
51¼	35	..	Am Zinc	900	6	6	6	..
60½	41¾	3	Am Zinc pf	500	41¾	40½	40½	−1
63	38	3	Anaconda	67600	60	56⅝	58½	−1⅜
96¾	79	7	Archer Dan	16600	63	61	62	−1
157⅝	83¼	..	Armour Del pf	2800	86	82	86	+1⅜
9¼	5	..	Armour Ill A	41800	12	9¾	12	+1⅜
86¾	60	7	Armour Ill B	102300	7	5	9¾	+1⅜
55½	21	..	Armour Ill pf	1900	68	64¼	68½	+2½
54⅜	40⅜	3	Armour Ill pf	4800	50½	48	50	..
53⅜	39½	2½	Asso Dry G	1103	41	41	41	+⅛
112	97½	6	Asso DG 1pf	9600	48⅝	47	47⅝	+⅝
50¼	32	e2	Asso Oil	100	111	111	111	−1
200	161⅜	7	Atchison	350	41⅞	39	41⅜	−1⅞
106⅜	99⅜	5	*Atchison pf	15900	194	191¾	193⅝	−1⅜
205⅜	174⅞	e7	Atl Coast Line	1600	106¼	103⅜	103⅜	−3
43½	30⅜	..	Atl G&WI	4800	188½	185	185	−4
41⅝	29⅜	..	Atl G&WI pf	3000	41¾	39¼	40	−½
131⅝	104	4	Atl Refining	700	39½	39¼	39¼	−1⅞
70	56½	..	Atlas Powd	13900	109	105¼	107¾	−1½
12⅜	7¼	..	Atlas Tack	900	64⅛	63	63	−1
10¾	4¼	..	Austin Nichols	500	8	8	8	..
61	23½	7	Austin Nich pf	2600	45	43¾	43¾	−1⅜
80¾	72¼	4½	Austrian C A	1500	24¼	23½	24	−⅜
11	4⅜	..	Autosales	200	74	72¼	72¼	−2¾
47⅞	28	3	Autosales pf	8600	81¼	77½	81	+3¼
46⅞	43	..	Autostrop R A	400	37½	35	36¾	−2¼
265⅜	142⅛	7	Baldwin Loco	1100	44⅜	44¾	44¾	−⅛
125¼	116	7	Baldwin pf	11400	264½	254	259	+4½
125	106½	e6	Balt&Ohio	200	120	120	120	−¾
83	73¼	4	Balt&Ohio pf	19300	118	116¾	117¼	−⅜
103½	44	3½	Bangor & A	500	82¼	82	82	+1⅛
122	101½	7	Bangor & A pf	2800	69¾	68¾	69	−1½
582	504	18	Bank of Com	160	112¼	110¼	110¼	−1¾
59⅞	40	..	Barnet Lea	80	575	570	570	−5
106	95¼	7	*Barnet Lea pf	100	49½	49	49	−1
613	556	16	Bank of Man	10	104	104	104	−2
35½	20¾	2½	Barnsdall A	40	590	580	580	−15
32½	20½	2½	Barnsdall B	22300	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	−⅛
44¾	41⅜	2	Beech Crk RR	400	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	−⅛
74½	50¼	3	Beechnut Pack	10	44¼	44¼	44¼	+⅛
114	84	2	Belding-Hem	4500	72⅞	68⅝	72⅞	+4⅞
18¾	14	..	Beacon Oil	4100	19½	18½	19	+⅜
58⅝	49⅜	3	Best & Co	3500	16	15	16	+⅛
66½	43⅜	..	Beth Steel	2600	56	54¼	54¼	−1⅜
120	104⅝	7	Beth St 7%pf	23900	58½	57¼	58½	+1⅛
52⅞	34	..	Bloomingdale	2900	120	118½	120	+2
114	109½	7	Bloomingdale pf	4900	45⅜	43	43¾	−2⅛
61	44	..	Blumenthal pf	50	111	111	111	..
69½	53¼	..	Bon Ami A	480	94	90	94	+3
8⅝	4½	..	Booth Fish	2100	67½	65½	67	−1
57⅛	36	..	Booth Fish pf	200	5	5	5	..
30½	18	..	Bost Con Mills	300	41	41	41	−4
169	167½	6	Borden Co	700	20½	20	20	−1¾
36⅝	19½	3	Briggs Mfg	1200	169	167½	167⅞	..
2	⅞	..	Brit Em Steel	26600	24¼	22⅞	23⅜	..
225	148½	8	Bklyn Edison	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
70⅞	53	4	*Bklyn Man	22800	225	201	215	+14⅜
88	78¼	6	*Bklyn Man pf	6800	56⅝	55¼	56	−⅛
157½	89⅝	5	Bklyn Un Gas	400	84½	84½	84½	+1½
50¼	30½	..	Brown Shoe	24400	157½	150¾	150¾	+1
123	109	7	Brown Shoe pf	6400	50¼	48½	48¾	−1
19⅜	7½	..	Bruns Term	100	120	120	120	−2
25⅞	23⅞	3	Bruns-Balke	8500	18⅜	16⅜	17	−1¼
115	70	4	Buff Roch & P	3500	33⅞	32½	32½	−1
110	92	6	Buff Roch pf	80	75¼	70	70	−6
58	40	4	Buff Roch pf	40	96¾	93	96¾	−1¼
128⅝	85½	8	Burns Bros A	200	52	52	52	−1
28⅛	16¼	..	Burns Bros pf	800	99½	99	99¼	+¼
100	90	7	Burns Bros pf	40	99½	98¾	98¾	+8¾
145	90	..	Burroughs	1100	144	141	143¼	−⅝
5	3½	c3	Bush Term rts	3200	4⅜	4	4	+⅛
69	29¾	8½	*Bush Term	7800	62¾	59⅞	62¾	+1¾
111⅞	91¼	7	*Bush Term deb	420	110¾	107½	109¾	−2
5¼	3¾	7	Bush Term B pf	90	116¾	115½	116	..
11⅜	7⅜	..	Butte Copper	2400	5	4¾	4¾	−⅛
61⅝	44	2	Butte & Sup	1100	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	−⅛
92½	66	2	Butterick Co	1300	46⅝	45	46	−1
102¾	42	..	By-Prod Coke	900	73	71	71¾	−1
112½	105¾	7	Byers A M	13300	97	93	96¾	−1
79	60	4	Byers A M pf	10	112½	112½	112½	−1
8⅝	3⅞	..	Cal Packing	8600	44⅞	44¼	44¼	−⅝
77	50	4	Cal Packing pf	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
41⅜	20	..	Calumet & Ariz	31400	47⅝	46¾	47⅛	+⅛
112⅝	77	12½	Calumet & Hecla	31400	114	112¾	113¾	−¼
219	100	10	Can Dig	21000	208	205	208	+3
106	98½	6	Can Pacific	2800	214	209	214	+4
283¼	132	..	Caro C&O stamp	31400	250	250	250	−2
129	111	7	Case Th Mach	200	129	129	129	+2
33	24	2	Case Th M 7%	200	129	129	129	+2
348	285	e8	Cent of N J	9100	301	298½	298½	+1
18⅝	10½	2	Century Rlb	500	301	300	300	−1
88⅝	70	7	Century Rlb pf	1400	13½	12⅝	13⅛	+⅛
72½	58	e4	Cerro de Pasco	29800	87	86	87	+2
59¾	42	4	Certain-Teed	5500	54½	52	54	+1
80	46	e3	Certo Corp	3400	75	71	75	+4¾
14	4½	..	Chand-Cleve	3300	5¾	5	5⅜	−⅜
46	40	..	Chase Na rts	990	42½	42	42¾	..
618	528	..	Chase Nat Bk	290	547	540	547	+4½
575	495	..	Chat & Nnx	210	570	568	568	−2
218½	151¾	e8	Ches & Ohio	18100	206⅜	202¼	202⅜	−3¼
86⅞	64¾	3	Chesap Corp	10500	81½	79¼	79¾	−1¾
105⅜	47⅛	..	Chi & Alton	9700	7⅝	7	7½	+⅛
18⅝	7½	..	Chi& 91ton pf	5200	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+1¼
51	30½	..	Chi & E Ill	1100	42	41⅜	41⅝	−⅜
84⅞	43	..	Chi & E Ill pf	9900	72	70	70¾	−1⅞
22½	8½	..	Chi Gr West	5200	13	12	12½	..
44⅞	23¼	..	Chi Gr West pf	10600	29½	27¾	28½	−⅝
19⅝	9	..	Chi M&StP	26000	19¾	17⅝	19¾	+1⅜
37⅜	18⅞	..	Chi M&StP pf	32900	37½	34¾	37½	+2¾
97½	78⅜	4	Chi M&StP pfctf	21200	37⅝	34	37⅝	+2¾
137¼	120½	6	Chi & NW	17500	87¼	85⅝	86	−¾
116	68½	5	Chi Pneu Tool	2600	134½	131	131	−4¾
104	95¼	6	Chi RI&P	32400	112½	108	112¼	+4
111¾	103⅜	7	Chi RI&P 7%	300	102¾	102	102¾	−⅝
47	38	4	Chi Yellow Cab	700	41⅞	41	41⅞	+⅜
65⅜	48⅝	c2.40	Childs Co	8400	53⅝	50¾	51	−1½
44⅜	22¾	2½	Chile Copper	48900	44⅛	41½	42½	−1⅝
90⅞	34⅞	1.20	Christie Bro	46900	90⅞	73½	89¾	+15⅝
63½	38⅝	3	Chrysler	89900	63⅛	61	62¾	+1⅝
150	112	10	Chrysler pf	600	114½	114½	114½	..
41½	41⅛	..	City Invest	50	150	145	150	+40
84½	51	5	City Stores LB	6800	64½	61½	62¾	+1¼
131	96⅛	5	Cluett Pbdy	6000	81½	79½	79½	−1
113⅜	86	4	Coca Cola	5900	129⅜	128	128⅜	+⅞
109⅝	102¾	7	Collins & Aik	106600	113⅜	106⅜	110¼	+4½
96¾	42⅝	..	Colo Fuel & I	48700	83¾	76⅝	78½	−3
137⅜	84	3	Colo South	200	116	115	115	−4
78	70	4	Colo South 1pf	200	78	77	78	+3¼
101¼	66¾	4	Col Carbon	1800	93	90	91	..
98⅝	82⅜	5	Col Gas&El	9500	92¼	90⅝	91⅜	..
110¼	99½	5	Col Gas&El pf	1400	110¼	108¼	110¼	+1¾
24½	14	1	Com Credit	3600	25⅝	21⅜	23⅜	+2½
89⅝	69	6½	Com Cred 1pf	610	89	88¼	88½	−1
25	18⅞	2	Com Cred pf B	90	24⅝	24½	24⅝	−⅛
23¾	17	1⅜	Com Cred pf	20	25⅛	23¾	23¾	−1¼
98½	86⅝	3.60	Com Inv Trust	2220	60	56⅝	59	+2½
203	145	6⅝	Com Inv T pf	900	96	94⅜	96	+2
78⅜	48⅝	..	Com Solvents	9700	174	167⅝	169¾	−¼
53	39	2	Com'wlth Power	7300	65¼	64¼	65½	−¼
29⅝	17¼	..	Conde Nast	800	49	47	49	−1¼
2½	½	..	Congoleum	1096	29⅜	28½	29	+½
77	65	4½	Conn Ryalt	90	77	77	77	..
125⅜	94	5	Consol Gas	235000	125⅜	119⅜	125	+6¼
102	93	5	*Con Gas pf	2300	102½	101½	101¾	+1
77	65	..	Con Ry Cuba pf	300	71	70¾	70¾	−½
74⅜	33½	4	Consol Textile	11900	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..
10¾	4	..	Cont Bak A	18500	45½	46⅜	49¾	..
97¾	72	8	Cont Bak B	35900	6	5	5½	−⅛
86⅞	58¾	e5	Cont Can	7500	85¼	82½	84¼	+1⅝
341	135	6	*Cont Insur	800	310	306	308½	+4⅝
111	97	7	Reid Ice Cr pf	300	110¼	110¼	110¼	−¼

Yr. 1927 High	Yr. 1927 Low	Div. $	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
93⅝	79½	2	do new	12400	82½	79½	80	−1¾
13⅜	8⅞	.80	Cont Motors	14100	11¾	10½	11⅛	+⅛
615	593	20	Corn Ex Bk	10	608	608	608	−2
68	46⅞	e2	*Corn Prod	17300	65⅝	63	64	..
142¼	128	7	*Corn Prod pf	100	141	141	141	+⅞
122	56	5	Coty Inc	21600	123	115½	123	+7½
144½	14	..	Crex Carpet	400	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−2⅞
96⅝	76¼	6	Crucible	10300	92	89¾	90	−2
115	103	7	Crucible pf	300	113	112	113	+½
10⅜	4⅞	..	Cuba Cane	6000	7⅝	6⅝	7	+⅛
50⅝	29⅝	..	Cuba Cane pf	21800	31⅞	29	31⅞	+2⅝
34½	18⅜	3	Cuba Co	8800	28	25⅞	28¼	−¾
37	19⅝	6	Cuba R R pf	20	50	87⅝	90	−3
28⅜	18⅛	1	Cuban-Am Sug	45000	23⅝	20⅝	22½	−2¼
107	97½	7	Cuban-Am pf	500	103⅞	102	103⅛	+4⅞
18	10½	..	Cuban Dom	5791	12⅜	10½	12¾	+½
58⅝	43½	..	Cudahy Pack	4800	54⅝	53¼	54⅝	+½
69¾	45⅛	..	Curtiss A&M	15000	63¼	57	61½	+½
116	102	c4	Cushman's	300	145	140	145	+10
125	102	e	Cushman's pf	10	116	116	116	+1
55½	36	7	Cushman's pf	20	120	118	120	+3½
48⅝	26¼	..	Cuyamel Fruit	500	51	50½	51	+1
135⅝	105¼	7	Davison Chem	117400	48⅛	44⅜	44⅞	−1
220	171⅜	9	Deere pf	330	119	117	119	+1⅜
152	130⅜	e6	Del & Hudson	9200	184½	180	182¼	−1⅝
674	415	..	Del Lack & W	11500	143	137	137½	−5½
170⅝	123¼	8	Den RG&W pf	1500	55¼	55	55¼	+½
42⅞	36½	2.40	Detroit Edison	2600	170½	164½	168¾	+5¼
113	101	7	Devoe & Rey A	1500	40	39¾	39¾	−¼
147⅜	115	8	Devoe & R pf	70	109	108¾	108¾	−¼
27½	13¼	..	Diamond Match	100	139⅝	136½	137⅝	−2
82	56½	7	Dodge Bros A	11200	22¾	20½	22¾	+2¼
14¼	7	1	*Dodge Bros pf	22300	27¾	25¾	27¾	+2¼
7⅞	2⅝	..	*Dome Mines	2500	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+⅛
11¾	4	..	Dul SoSShore	5200	5½	5	5⅜	−⅛
343⅞	168	8	Dul So Shore pf	1200	9¼	6⅝	7⅛	−1
118	105½	6	Dupont	14000	325⅜	319	322	−1
117⅝	114¾	7	Dupont deb	300	118	117½	118	+½
5	5	..	Duquesne Ipf	2600	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+⅛
175⅝	126¾	e5	Durham Hos	100	5

RADIO

ARBORPHONE RECEIVER IS VERY COMPACT

Loftin-White Circuit Permits Close Grouping of Shielded Parts

This is the second of two articles on the use of the Loftin-White circuit in a commercial receiver. The first was published Dec. 24.

A commercial adaptation of the Loftin-White circuit is the new Arborphone receiver which has four full-tuned stages, three stages of radio frequency ahead of the detector, controlled by a single dial. It is positively single-dial control, once a knob on the panel adjusts the antenna secondary circuit to the particular antenna with which the receiver is to be used, except possibly for a now-and-then refined adjustment of this knob in extremely long-distance reception.

Complete double shielding is employed, each of the three radio frequency stages and the detector (four tuned stages) being inclosed in its own fully shielded compartment, but each compartment is no larger than physically needed to house the necessary parts for a stage. As a result, the four compartments form the interior of a metal box condensed to the absurd dimensions of 12 inches long by 6 inches wide. Yet, by reason of the Loftin-White circuit this unheard-of close shielding is accomplished without loss of efficiency from absorption for reasons to be stated later.

In the Model 25 Arborphone a distinct step forward has been made in the mechanical construction of radio receivers. Each compartment for a radio frequency stage is so dimensioned and the apparatus in it so located that it is the exact mechanical equivalent of every other compartment, and each rotor of the four-gang condenser moves identically the same in relation to the apparatus in its own compartment. In effect, by thus making the compartments exact mechanical equivalents and maintaining them so at every point on the radiocast band, a decided engineering step has been taken toward the necessary maintained electrical equivalency for successful single dial control.

Mechanically, nothing has been spared to make the four-gang condenser electrically permanent. Thin, springy plates have been discarded for massive stay-put plates, rigidly mounted on a shaft so heavy as to leave no possibility of bending. As a further precaution the shaft is "full-floating," the drive mechanism producing no strain and no wear on the shaft. Yet the whole condenser unit is so compact that it is a perfect fit for the small shield box, a further step in holding the necessary rigidity for maintained electrical uniformity.

The inductance and coupling coils, choke coils, coupling condensers, and phasing condensers peculiar to the Loftin-White circuit for each stage are built into compact units around a tube socket. Most of the electrical connections between these elements are permanent structures, eliminating the usual maze of interconnected wires soldered to clips. Two views of the model 25 Arborphone chassis base are given, showing the compactness, clean-cut appearance, simplicity, and beautifully balanced layout of these units.

Each unit is the exact counterpart of every other one, so that they can all be assembled and tested before inserting into the complete receiver. Greater accuracy of assembly results, and freedom from imperfect connections caused by soldering in inaccessible places after the parts are all located in the cabinet or shielding compartment. This, too, is an interesting departure in mechanical practice and seems to be distinctly better.

Four of these perfectly assembled and tested units are mounted on a chassis that forms the base of the shield box. There is but one wire connection between one unit and the succeeding one, and one wire connection between each unit and its own gang-condenser unit. In brief, the unsightly and difficult wiring common to some radio receivers has been eliminated in this design, freeing it from loose connection difficulties, the under side of the chassis base, showing the highly simplified and permanent character of the wiring. Except for the two connections referred to above, this is all there is to the wiring.

In spite of the extremely close shielding of this design, the Loftin-White coupling makes it sufficiently tight between stages to make up for any absorption losses, a feature peculiar to this design alone. Further, by virtue of "constant-coupling," this high efficiency is maintained at a constant level throughout the full broadcast band, 200 to 550 meters.

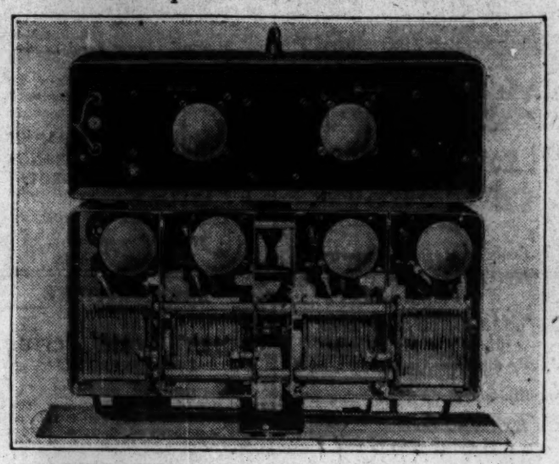
Without the Loftin-White circuit the degree of coupling is limited by the tendency to oscillate on the short waves. The Loftin-White method of stabilizing by control of plate circuit reactance permits the use of any degree of coupling desired with absolute stability.

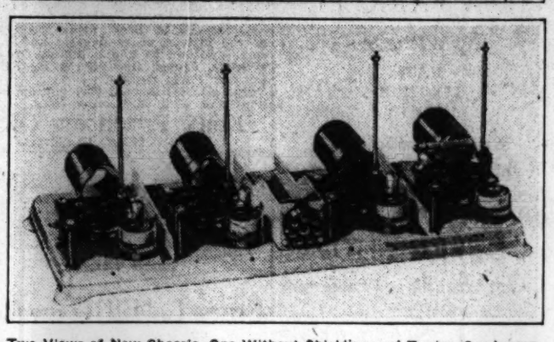
It would be impossible without the Loftin-White circuit to include the four tuned stages in such compact and closely spaced compartments, due to feed-backs along the wires interconnecting the compartments and feed-backs due to eddy currents set up in the metallic elements of the shields. With high amplification and close spacing these would produce oscillation. With the Loftin-White circuit, it is possible to introduce a slight reverse feed-back through the internal capacity of the tube by proper control of the plate circuit reactance, with the result that a receiver with an extremely high amplification ratio and close spacing can be fully stabilized against oscillation without difficulty.

Another unique feature of this design is the fact that it can be better matched to location by a simple adjustment, this being possible with the Loftin-White method of controling plate circuit reactance.

This design is extremely selective, and is ideally adapted for present radiocast conditions. The Loftin-White idea of control of plate circuit reactance introduces a selectivity characteristic heretofore impossible, which is a most valuable virtue in a closely shielded receiver in which absorption losses would otherwise tend to reduce selectivity. In addition, the constant-coupling feature, as stated before, makes the selectivity and volume uniform throughout the radiocast band.

Arborphone Chassis Details





Two Views of New Chassis, One Without Shielding and Tuning Condensers.

Radio Program Notes

RICHARD BUHLIG will be the guest piano soloist in the Ampico Hour of music which will be radiocast through stations associated with the NBC Blue Network, Thursday evening, Jan. 5, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time (7:30 o'clock, central standard time). Following the solo by Mr. Buhlig, there will be an Ampico reproduction of his playing.

Ray Perkins will contribute two piano solos of lighter character to this program. They will be, "Me and My Shadow" and "Plenty of Room Up Front," the song of the subway guard. "A Dream" will be sung by a tenor soloist with Ampico accompaniment. The orchestra, under the direction of Frank Black, will play "Pale Moon," "Baby Feet Go Pitter Patter" and selections from "The Connecticut Yankee."

The Ampico Hour will be heard through WJZ, New York; WBZ, Springfield; WBZA, Boston; WBAL, Baltimore; WLW, Cincinnati; KYW, Chicago; WHAM, Rochester; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WJR, Detroit; KWK, St. Louis; WTMJ, Milwaukee, and WRHM, Minneapolis-St. Paul.

✧ ✧ ✧

The Dodge Brothers presentation on Jan. 5 for Red Network listeners, beginning at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time (7 o'clock, central standard time), will bring before the microphone Gladys Rice, soprano, as well as Wilfred Glen, bass soloist, Ed Smalle, air comedian, a male quartet and a five-piece orchestra under the direction of Frank Black.

Hits from the popular shows, "Tip Toes" and "A Connecticut Yankee" will be featured. Gladys Rice will be heard in the solo "Looking for a Boy" from "Tip Toes" and again in a medley from "A Connecticut Yankee," with a background furnished by the quartet. The Pacific coast presentation will feature the same selections but with its own studio artists, however, from 9 to 9:30 o'clock, Pacific time.

✧ ✧ ✧

Lewis James, tenor, will be the guest soloist during the Maxwell Hour which will be radiocast through stations associated with the NBC Blue Network, Thursday evening, Jan. 5, at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time (8 o'clock, central standard time).

Besides the Maxwell Concert Orchestra, under the direction of Nathaniel Shilkret, another feature of this program will be a xylophone solo, "Bunch of Roses," by Joe Green. The program will also feature three instrumental trios.

✧ ✧ ✧

Lewis James, who was born in Ypsilanti, Mich., won a scholarship at the New York Institute of Musical Art, and a few years later became tenor soloist at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He has appeared as soloist with the New York Symphony and other well-known orchestras. He is heard frequently in programs radiocast through the NBC networks.

The program will open with Percy Grainger's humorous musical piece, "Shepherds' Hey," which will be played by the orchestra. Other orchestra pieces include the overture to Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl," the exotic ballet music from Delibes' "Naila," Orth's "In the Clock Store," "Intermezzo" from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and the "Veil Dance" from Friml's "Japanese Ballet."

✧ ✧ ✧

In the light of the "Magic Moon," another of the increasingly popular half-hour programs offered under that title over the Pacific Coast Network will be heard Thursday evening, Jan. 5, from 9:30 to 10 o'clock. These concerts are given by Kajetan Attl, nationally known harpist, "The Maid of the Moon" a gifted soprano, and the Moon Magic Trio. Music of the type demanded by the "setting" is chosen for presentation, such as serenades, minuets, gavottes, intermezzi and ballads. Attl's contributions are of the best of concert material, including many of his own arrangements of Bohemian folk songs and original compositions.

✧ ✧ ✧

A portion of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" presented by the Chicago Civic Opera Company will be again radiocast direct from the stage of the Auditorium Theater, Chicago, as the next in the series of Balkite hours through stations associated with the Blue Network, Thursday evening, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock, eastern standard time (9 o'clock, central standard time). The cast includes Claudio Muzio, Cyrena Van Gordon, Charles Marshall, Richard Bonelli and Carolina Lazzari. Henry G. Weber will conduct this performance.

This opera in four acts, noted for its plot complexities, absurdities and almost impossible happenings, was first produced in Rome in 1853. It takes place during the fifteenth century.

✧ ✧ ✧

The overture to Mozart's "Don Giovanni" will be played as the opening number in the hour of Slumber Music which will be radiocast by WJZ, New York, Thursday evening, Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock, eastern standard time.

Dvořák, the distinguished Bohemian conductor who traveled in this country and wrote down a number of Indian themes, is represented in this program by his "Indian Lament," which shows this musician making skilled use of the material he found by the wayside.

Gluck, one of the earliest of opera writers, is represented by a little ballet piece, "The Dance of the Furies." Alexander Porfirievitch Borodin, who began the Russian opera, "Prince Igor," which was finished by Rimsky-Korsakoff, contributes a descriptive suite, "On the Steppes of Central Asia." Other numbers include Beethoven's "Polacca" from "Serenade Opus 8" and Tchaikovsky's waltz from "Eugen Onegin."

Daniel Maquarre will be the conductor of the Slumber Music program on the evening of Jan. 5.

ROADPREFERRED TO NEW RAILWAY

New South Wales Official Says Day Near for Motors to Replace Rails

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—At the annual conference of the National Roads and Motorists' Association of the state of New South Wales, it was proposed that the Government should not expand its railway policy in opening up new feeder or spur lines of railway to connect with main lines, but should build concrete roads instead, which would be cheaper to construct, cheaper to maintain, and cost nothing in regard to service.

Sir William Cullen, former Chief Justice, who as Lieutenant-Governor of the state opened the conference in the absence of the Governor, Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, said that the roads of the state were a task for men of imagination and foresight. The time was rapidly approaching when provision for motor goods traffic would largely supersede the making of railways.

"The progress of civilization," he added, "is always toward simplicity."

In 1915 there were 18,000 motor vehicles in this state. The estimated total for the end of this year is 200,000. The motor lorries total 25,000. Including fees, motorists of New South Wales pay in motor taxation about £1,000,000 a year. It is estimated that by 1935 they will be paying at existing rates £5,000,000 a year.

The importance of the conference was emphasized by the attendance of the Federal Treasurer and members of the New South Wales Government

IRON AND STEEL PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Dow Jones & Co.'s average price of eight important iron and steel products, based on Iron Age quotations, was unchanged this week at $48.73 a gross ton, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, the lowest price since 1922.

Sunset Stories

Mrs. Mouse Finds a Friend in Need

Founded on Fact

MRS. MOUSE poked her soft brown head out from her snug nest, and sniffed the air thoughtfully, a rather troubled look in her big brown eyes.

"Rain," she said, "by the twitching of my toes and whiskers I feel that there will be rain, and plenty of it. I always said this nest lay too low, and now I'm sure of it."

Nobody took any notice. Mr. Mouse had been called away on business, and the Mouse babies were far too comfortable lying out in the warm sunshine to pay any attention.

There were five of them, dear fat little mites, very well cared for: Mouse Major, Mouse Minor and Mouse Minimus were the boys, while Millie and Mattie were the girls. Mrs. Mouse was proud of her babies, but she was too much occupied with the thought of the coming rain to play with them now.

"Well," she said, "there's nothing for it but to 'up sticks' and make a new nest higher up. I only wish your father were here to help, but as he isn't I must just do my best."

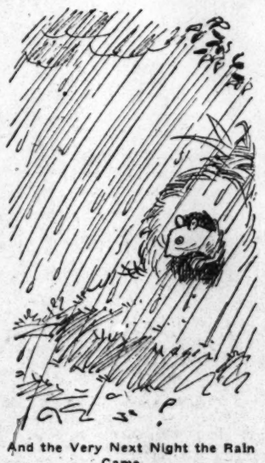
So without more ado she took Mouse Major up very gently in her mouth and carried him out of the nest and along by the rockery, up and up, step by step. It was hard work, and the sun seemed burning, but she persisted, and got on very well on the whole, until at last she came to a place which she could not surmount. She tried again and again to hoist her baby up the bank, but quite unsuccessfully. What was to be done? The other babies were left alone, and she did not know where to turn.

But help was at hand. The master of the garden had been watching her efforts, and just at the right moment a kind hand was outstretched which took firm hold of Mouse Major, lifted him over the difficult place, and put him down safely on the other side.

Mrs. Mouse was so surprised she could only gasp, but she knew that there was still much to be done, so she hurried back to the nest, brought Mouse Minor along in her mouth, and laid him down before the owner of the garden. He too was lifted over and put down beside his brother. Then came the turn of Millie Mouse, and after she was placed in safety, Mattie was fetched, and put over.

Now only the littlest baby, Mouse Minimus, remained, and Mrs. Mouse trotted back for him. He gave little mouse squeaks all the way, because he did not like to leave his comfy bed—and the kind hand lifted him over, too.

It did not take long for Mrs. Mouse to make a new nest for her babies. As we know, home is where we are all happy together, so they did not fret over the old house, but just



And the Very Next Night the Rain Came.

looked for all the advantages in the new one.

And the very next night the rain came and flooded out the old home so that there was nothing left of it. The mouse babies thought that their mother was very clever to have guessed that the storm was coming; but Mrs. Mouse always says: "Well, where should we have been without the kind hand outstretched just when we needed it most?" And Mouse Minimus gives a little squeak, which means in mouse language, "Yes, where?"

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	High	Low
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Allis Chalmers 5s '37	101¼	101¼
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Am Chin deb 6s '33	104⅞	104⅞
Am Smelting 5s '47	102½	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	105⅝	105½
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	106	105½
Am T & T st 5s '60	106⅛	106
Am W Paper 6s '47	93	93
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105½	105⅛
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	113⅛	113
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	126	125⅝
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96¼	96⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91⅝	91⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	87⅞	87⅝
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	93¼	93¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	93⅜	93⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98⅜	98⅜
Atch T&SF 4s '60	93⅜	93⅜
Atch T&SF 4s 1905	93	93
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	94¼	94¼
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	83¼	82½
B&O cv 4½s '33	100½	100⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	104⅝	105⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	111⅛	111⅛
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	90	89⅝
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	100¼	100
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	106⅝	106⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	109⅝	109⅜
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	102¼	102⅛
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104⅜
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	69	68
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105¼	105¼
Bklyn-Man Ts sf 6s '68	98⅛	98⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	268	268
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅝	100⅜
Can Nat gen 4½s '54	100⅝	100⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	90	90
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99⅝	99⅜
Can SS Ltd 6s	101⅝	101⅝
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108¼	108¼
Cen New Eng 4s '61	86½	86½
Ches/& O cv 4½s '30	100½	100⅜
Ches & O con 5s '39	107½	107½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	99⅞
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	98⅜	98⅜
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	108¼	108¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72½	72½
Chi M&StP deb 4s '34 ct	71⅜	71⅛
Chi M&StP gold 4s '25 ct	72	71⅝
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32	4 72	72
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	72½	72
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14 ct	73	72⅜
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14	71½	71½
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14 ct	71⅜	71
Chi Railway 5s' 27	86⅜	86⅜
Chi R&P gen 4s '88	93	93
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	95⅞	95⅝
Chi R&P 4½s	97½	97⅜
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Chi & East Ill 5s '51	93½	93½
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	97⅝	97⅝
Chi & Nw gen 4s sta '87	97⅝	97⅝
Chi Nw gen 4½s 2037	104	104
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95⅝
Clev Un Term 5s' 73	107	107
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Commercial Cable 4s 2397	79	79
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	106
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	80½	80½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¼	106¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104⅝	104⅝
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	86	84
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	104⅝	104⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s	102½	102½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	93	93
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s	96½	96½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	100¾	100¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	96½	96½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	89⅝	88⅞
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	51	50
Det & Mac 1st	80	80
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102⅝	102⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90¾	90¾
Duquesne Lt 4½s	100½	100½
Erie 1st con 4s '96	90⅝	90⅝
Erie 5s '67 rcts	99¼	99
Erie gen 4s '96	83½	83½
Fed Lt & Tr 5s sta	90¾	90¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	99¼	99¼
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	105¼	98½
Fed Metal 7s '34	98½	98½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	119	119
Fla East Coast 5s '74	89⅜	89⅜
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	52	52
Gen Mot Acc 6s '37	102⅞	102⅝
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	114⅞	114⅞
Gen Car & Nor gs '29	100⅜	100⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107⅜	107⅜
Goodyear 5s '57 rcts	94⅝	94⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	112⅜	112⅜
Great Northern 7s '36	115½	115½
Gulf States Steel 5½s	96¼	96¼
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	79	79
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	96½	96½
Houstn E&WTx 1st 5s'33 sta.	101	101
Hudson Coal 5s '62	94¼	94¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	92⅜	92⅜
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	100½	100½
Hvll Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Cen 4s '66	101⅜	101⅜
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	110⅜	110⅜
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5½s	84½	84½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A	107⅛	107⅛
Ill Cen C St L&NO 6½s	110	110
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101¼	101¼
Inland Steel 5½s '45	103½	103½
Ill Cen ext 3½s	91½	91½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	76¾	76¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	76¾	76¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	73½	73½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	97½	97½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	105½	105
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	102	102
Int Paper 6s '55	104⅜	104⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	96¼	96¼
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	107½	107½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	96⅝	96⅝
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	96	96
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79¾	79¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106¼	106¼
Keith 6s '46	100	100
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	105⅜	105⅜
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	137	137
Loew's Inc 6s '41	106½	106½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99½	99½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	109½	109½
L&N 3s StL div '80	68⅜	68⅜
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	105⅜	105⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	68⅝	68⅝
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	61½	61½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99½	99½
McCrory 5½s '41	100⅝	100⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102	102
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	104	104
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102⅝	102⅝
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	103	103
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	92⅜	92⅜
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	108⅛	108⅛
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	82⅜	82⅜
Mo Pac 5s '77	102⅜	102⅜
Mo Pac 5s A	103⅝	103⅝
Mobile & O 4½s '77 rcts	99½	99½
Montana Power 5s	106	106
Nash Chat & SL 5s '28	106¼	106¼
Nat Rad 6½s	100½	100½
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	103⅝	103⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s B '55	99	99
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	98⅜	98⅜
N Y Tr & T 4½s B '61	102	102
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	87⅛	87⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	110⅛	110⅛
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107	107
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	117⅝	117⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	81	81
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105¼	105¼
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	116	116
NY NH&H nc deb 6s reg	113⅜	113⅜
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	79½	79½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	52	51½
NY St Rys 6½s B '62	65¼	65
NY Sus & W rfg 6s '37	91	91
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102⅜	102¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅜	108⅜
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	90⅝	90¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	103½	103½
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '57	102¼	102
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102½	102½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	72¼	72½
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	97⅛	97⅛
Nor Pac 3s D 2047	109⅝	109½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	116¼	116⅞
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	116½	116½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	107½	107½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	92½	92
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅞	99⅞
Otis Steel 6s '41	98	97½
Pac Gas & Elec 6s '42	103½	103½
Pathe Ex 7s '37	80	80
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104	104
Patter Pass Gas 5½s '49	105⅜	105⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102⅞	102⅞
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	98⅜	98⅜
Penn R R con 4½s '60	106⅝	106⅝
Penn R R 5s '64	105⅜	105⅜
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	113⅜	113
Penn RR col 7s '30	105⅝	105½
Penn Ohio Det 4½s '77	101¼	101¼
Phil Co 5s wi '67	98⅛	98
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	102⅝	102⅝
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104	104
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	100⅝	100⅝
Phil Elec 4½s rcts '67	100¼	100¼
Portland Railway 5s '30	98½	98½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	98½	98½
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '64	105	105
Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59	105	105
Pub Svc G & E 5s '65	105	105
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	107¼	107¼
Pub Svc NJ 5½s '56	104½	104½
Rem Rand 5½s war	95½	95⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	103½	103½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	88½	88½
Rob & Myers 1st 7s '42	45	45
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	101⅝	101⅝
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	96⅛	96⅛
St L & S F 4s A '50	93⅝	93⅝
St L & S F 6s C '28	100¾	100¾
St L & S F adj 6s '55	101⅝	101¼
St L & S F inc 6s '60	99¼	99¼
St L S W con 4s '32	88½	88½
St L S W 1st 5s '52	102	102
St L Peoria & NW 5s	111	111
St P M & M con 6s '33	108	108
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94¼	94¼
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	104	103¾
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	102	103
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	71¾	71½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	81½	80½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	96	95½
Shubert T 6s '42	93½	93½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101¼	101⅛
Silesian Am 7s '41	98¾	98¼
Simms Pet 6s '29	107½	107
Shell Union 5s '47	98¾	98¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	97⅞	97
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97½	97
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	100
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100	100
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	94¾	94⅜
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	102
So Colo Pow 6s '47	106	106
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99½	99½
So Pac 4½s '77	104¾	104¾
So Ry gen 6s '56	92⅞	92⅞
So Ry con 5s '94	113⅜	113½
So Ry gen 6s '56	119½	119½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	126⅜	126⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅛	97⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100½	100½
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	106⅝	106⅝
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102⅜	102⅜
Third Ave 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	57¼	57
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	100⅛	100⅛
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102	102
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103	102
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	99	99⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100½	100⅜
U S Rubber 5s '47	95⅝	95⅞
U S Rubber 7½s '30	104⅜	104⅜
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109	109
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	97⅞	97
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101⅞	101⅝
Wabash 1st 5s '39	105½	105½
Wabash 5½s '75	105⅝	105⅝
Walworth 6s '45	96¼	96¼
Western Electric 5s '44	104	103⅝
Western Y & Pa 4½s '43	92½	92½
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	103½	103½
Western Pac 5s A '46	100½	100½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	101⅞	101⅞
Western Un 6½s '36	112	112
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	104¼	104
Wickwire Spen St 7s '35	32	32⅛
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102	Dec
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106½	104½
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	104⅞	104⅞
Youngstown S & T 5s '78	101¼	101

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 7s 2nd '57	94	93¾
Antioquia 7s A '45	95	95
Antioquia 7s B '45	94⅜	94⅜
Antioquia 7s C '45	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99½	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅜	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	93½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	93⅜	93⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅜	100⅛
Argentine 6s '58 B	100	99⅞
Australia 5s '57	97⅝	97⅜
Australia 5s '55	98⅝	98⅝
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	88⅝	88⅜
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	98½	98⅜
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96⅛	96⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	103½	102⅝
Belgium 7s '55	106½	106⅛
Belgium 7s '56	104⅝	104⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109	109
Berlin 6½s '50	97½	97½
Berlin Elev 6½s '51	94⅛	94⅛
Bogota (City) 8s '45	104⅝	104⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	103⅝	103⅝
Bolivia 7s '58	94½	94
Brazil 6½s '57	94	94
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	97⅝	97⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	107½	107½
Buenos Aires 7s '57	96⅜	96⅜
Buenos Aires 7s '58	96⅜	96⅜
Bremen 7s '35	101½	101½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	101½	101½
Budapest 6s '62	85	85
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101	101
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102½	102½
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102	102
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	99⅞	99½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91⅝	91⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	91⅝	91½
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	109½	109½
Costa Rica 7s '51	95	95
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '61	91½	91⅜
Cuba (Prov) 7s '42	99½	95⅝
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	96½	96½
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	108½	108½
Deutsche Bk 6s ct '32	97⅛	97
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	100⅜	100⅛
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) 54	104	104
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	105¼	105¼
Dutch R Co 7s '64	100⅛	100½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	93¾	93¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	95½	95½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
French Nat 8s 7s '49	101	101
French (Rep) 7s '49	106½	106½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116	116

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading

FURNITURE

Garrity's

COLONIAL FURNITURE OUR SPECIALTY
Mahogany 4-Post Beds, pineapple tops, $32; DeBeas Parfe Dining Table, $62.50; Governor Winthrop Desk, $57.50; solid mahogany Tip Tables, $9.50; Lowboy, $29.50; Salem Chests, $65.00; Dressers, $75.00; complete line of Colonial reproductions, solid mahogany or maple.

Custom Built, Upholstered Chairs
Wing, Cogswell, Martha Washington, Boudoir, etc., Tuxedo, Jove, Chippendale, Sheraton, Queen Anne sofas, hair filled, custom built. At Prices That Will Astound You.

611 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
(Elevator to Third Floor)

MOVING AND STORAGE

HOUSEHOLD MOVING—Loads wanted to Maine, New York or return; reasonable; insured; careful work. A. J. NICHOLSON, 77 Stoughton, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2763.

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover
I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

SPECIAL RATES
TO AND FROM N. Y., Philadelphia and Washington; stormproof vans, goods insured, experienced movers. RED STAR TRANSIT, Colonial Bldg., Boston; Beach 0278, night tel. Ocean 0024.

Telephone Kenmore 5754
Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention
A. R. TIBBETTS
AUTO VAN SERVICE
Furniture and Piano Moving
Household Goods Carefully Packed and Forwarded
Office 7A Dalton St., BOSTON, MASS.

WARNER COMPANY
10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON
Conveying, packing, shipping, storage, household and office effects; local and long distance trips; old reliable firm.
Best equipment.
TEL. LIBERTY 8878—8879

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
37 Bromfield St., Boston Lib. 1394
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables, Carbon Paper, Ribbons.
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $5.00

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS' SCHOOL OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for season. Enroll any time.
Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6060.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH lessons by a French woman from Paris, France. MLLE. MADELEINE PORTRON, 27 Dundee St., Boston.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; saddle horses for sale or hire. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Park Ave. N. W. Tel. Col. 10350.

PIANO TUNING

PIANO TUNED, $2.00
E. J. BARNES
104 Belvidere St., Boston Copley 3163-W

ANTIQUES

RUGS and other antiques; also imported novelties. SALLY DELANO, 32 Dundee St., Boston. Tel. Copley 4173-M.

COINS AND STAMPS

WANTED—To buy old coins, stamps; Fall catalogue quoting prices paid, 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, Paddock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

HUDSON Sedan, 1927 model; to settle an estate. Tel. Centre Newton 2981. Centre Newton, Mass.

HAIRDRESSERS

FIRST-CLASS hairdresser would like residential work; would go anywhere; elderly people preferred. Call for appointments between 6 and 7 p. m. Tel. Roxbury 6765-R, Boston.

MULTIGRAPHING

NASH LETTER BUREAU
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Folding, Mailing.
130 West 42nd Street, New York City
Wisconsin 1168

BOOK REPAIRING

S. BERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

DRESSMAKING

LET me do your dressmaking, sewing, mending, etc.; prices reasonable. Bring work to 10 Cumberland St., Suite 2, Boston.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 8053.

PRINTING

COTTON and GOULD
28 HAWLEY STREET, BOSTON
JOB PRINTERS Tel. Liberty 4100

WANTED

WANTED
A home for a pretty tiger kitten.
Telephone Aspinwall 6089
Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOSTON—To sell reasonable, two furnished suites; near Symphony; clean, nicely furnished; good income. Call Roxbury 3454-M.

WHY not commence the new year rightly by going into business for yourself? $3500 will buy a long established food shop doing over $400 weekly; owner retiring. Box S-297, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
3 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23-406
PHILADELPHIA
802 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 8035
KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2084
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

This desirable house, located five miles from Sarasota's shopping district, can be bought for $3500. Five rooms and bath, large screened porch, Class A material, new, abundant supply of artesian water, electricity; 20 minutes from Gulf Bathing Beach. Address OWNER, Box 1265, Sarasota, Fla.

RENTALS

Furnished Unfurnished
We solicit your inquiries.
The WILLIAM WILSON CO.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
40 No. Garfield Avenue TErrace 5111

FOR SALE—625 acres (section 7-130-77)—Wheat, corn or small grain land; 500 acres under cultivation; 18 miles east of Bismarck, N. D., 4 miles to banking and railroad town; very reasonable price, easy terms to responsible people. ASA T. PATTERSON, 1861 Whitley Avenue, Hollywood, Calif.

FOR SALE, Okanagan Valley, British Columbia—Choice fruit farm home, good buildings, 5-room house, apples, peaches, cherries, plums, etc.; half mile from lake shore, two miles from Peachland Village; 10 acres; $20000. HAROLD T. LOGAN, Barrister, 401 McLeod Bldg., Edmonton, Alberta.

THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY
MERCEDES, TEXAS
Invites you
JOHN L. BRUCE Established 1906
Citrus and Vegetable Lands, Winter Lodging.

FOR SALE
Perdido Bay, ½ mile Alabama waterfront, 700 acres, part timber, good harbor, 1 hotel building and 4 cottages. Write MRS. GUY T. SMITH, 59 Morgan Ave., Montgomery, Ala.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — Palacio Apts. — Just opened and true to name; pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator, garden adjoining, centrally located; R and R cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 17 years' recognized standing, through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not an employment agency. Send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN—Junior executive, 38 years old, with successful automotive and machinery sales experience in addition to a practical knowledge of engineering, is at present well employed, but desires an opportunity to prove his right to larger earnings; available on 30 days' notice; can arrange interview at any time. Address W-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 442 Book Bldg., Detroit.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED for sale of complete new system registered cash, all automatic, Swiss origin, easily saleable. For details write C. E. DUNZ, Bahnhofstr. 58, Zurich, Switzerland.

SERVICE BUREAU

Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.)
Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person.
230-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "God." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

The Recognized Store of Birmingham for Men and Women Who Demand Style and Quality

Carrying Only
Nationally Known Lines

Odum, Bowers & White

JANUARY CLEARANCES
Bring Many Wonderful Opportunities for Economy
LOUIS SAKS
Birmingham, Ala.

Radios—Pianos—Victrolas
COMPLETE STOCKS
EASY TERMS
Cable-Shelby-Burton Piano Company
1816 THIRD AVENUE

Pictorial Review Patterns Featured
CAHEEN'S
1924-1926 Second Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Utopia Dry Cleaners
J. R. JOYCE, Mgr.
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
TEL. MAIN 6537

OSCE ROBERTS
Phone 3-0424 1911 First Avenue
RUBBER STAMPS AND PRINTING

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

Loveman, Joseph and Loeb
are happy to announce that 1927 was the largest year in our history. We believe this very properly reflects the public confidence in this store.

"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store"
GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
BIRMINGHAM

"Where Cash Buys Better Values"
The LA SALLE, Inc.
Clothing Outfitters
1922-24 First Ave., Birmingham

PARKER'S FLOWERS
Phone 3-6918
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Turner Studio Company
C. B. HATCHER, Manager
CLARK BLDG., 20TH ST. AND 4TH AVE.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
4-1509
Miniatures Painted on Ivory, Porcelain, etc.
"PHOTOS OF THE BETTER KIND"

LUCY W. DuBOSE
FIVE POINTS STUDIO
Gifts for All Occasions
Lessons on China Painting
1034 S. 20th St., Studio No. 6
4-5230-J

RICH'S
Only *GOOD* Shoes
For the Entire Family
"Don't ask for your size, ask to be fitted"

Wittichen Transfer and Warehouse Company
General Office 2529 First Avenue N
The Best Domestic Coal and Coke
Phone 3-9145

LEASES SALES *APPRAISALS LOANS*
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Virginia

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Richmond—Simon News Co., 8th and Broad Sts.; Unions News Co., Broad St. Sts.;
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

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SECOND AND GRACE STS.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

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Select a Refined
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are as good as they look—and they're good looking! $1.25 pound.
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Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
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Fresh Country Eggs
OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRY SAUCE

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Smart Feminine Apparel
Hats, Wraps, Gowns, Shoes, Gloves, Negligees, Lingerie, Foundation Garments. Everything necessary for My Lady's Wardrobe.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

ROANOKE (Continued)

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ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
You'll like shopping at Hancock's —Roanoke's Most Modern Department Store

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Greater Clarksburg's Greater Store
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PORTRAITS
by PHOTOGRAPHY
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Religious Chicago

Metropolitan Chicago is 90 per cent religious, according to an extensive survey of the different denominations and their constituencies recently completed.

Punch: Mr. G. B. Shaw has stated that his earliest literary sensations, as a boy, were "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "The Arabian Nights." In later life he is believed to have been profoundly impressed by the works of Mr. G. B. Shaw.

SNOW

New fallen snow is about one-tenth ice and the rest air.

San Francisco Chronicle: The next great need of the country is a device that will shut off all neighboring radios when you shut off yours.

Exported Barrels

The United States exported last year $10,202,125 worth of barrels. Argentina was the best customer, buying $3,169,503 worth.

Columbus Dispatch: Those who complain that the dollar has lost its buying power will find some consolation, perhaps, in the thought that the new paper dollar, being somewhat smaller than the old, will be worth a little more per square inch.

Milk Drinking Nation

Approximately 5,000,000 gallons of pasteurized milk are consumed daily in the United States.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: One thing that must be said for cold weather is that then flag poles are used exclusively for flags.

Deforestation

It is estimated that 5,000,000 Christmas trees are used in celebrating the holiday season in the United States.

Philadelphia Inquirer: These shrieking three-inch headlines explain to us in a measure why they call it yeller journalism.

Beryllium

Aluminium is three times as heavy as the metal beryllium; but the latter is the harder.

Detroit News: Culture isn't so much an appreciation of classical music as the ability to pronounce the composer's name.

The Monitor Reader

1. What is the difference between Capitalism and Socialism?—*Sayings.*
2. How can the home fuel budget be cut?—*Household Arts Page.*
3. What is the story back of the word "glamour"?—*Educational Page.*
4. What were some of the outstanding moves toward peace and progress in 1927?—*Editorial Page.*
5. How many miles does the average golfer walk in playing 18 holes?—*Odds and Ends.*
6. How long would it take an airplane of 1-ton capacity and flying 100 miles an hour to carry from Chicago to Seattle the tonnage hauled by one freight train?—*Editorial.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

DR. FRANK CRANE: "There is one policy every newspaper ought to have: It ought to do everything in its power to eliminate the causes of war. It should carefully, and even prayerfully, ask itself what causes war—and put the *soft* pedal on that."

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: "The League of Nations has not made war impossible but it has made war much more difficult."

ROY L. SMITH: "Whatever you are when you are defeated is an indication of your power to succeed."

GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS: "I have never met a man or woman too big for encouragement."

A Thought for Today

PATIENCE, persistence, and the power to do are only acquired by work.
—*Holland*

In Lighter Vein

One Example

Raw Recruit: "Shall I mark time with my feet, sir?"
Sergeant: "Why, of course. Did you ever hear of marking time with your hands?"
R. R.: "Yes, sir. Clocks always do."

Passing Show

Little Girl: "Please is the elephant allowed to have fruit?"
Keeper: "Yes, missie."
Little Girl: "Then may I give him a currant out of my bun?"

Answered

The political aspirant made a last attempt to arouse enthusiasm in his small audience.
"Gentlemen," he said, "we need something to carry this precinct by the biggest majority ever known. What is it?"
And the reply came: "A different candidate!"

Obliging

Builder: "This is the house, sir, in the Tudor style."
Prospective Buyer: "I don't care for the Tudor style."
Builder: "Soon alter that, sir. George! Just bring a pail of water and wash out those oak beams."—*Tit-Bits.*

Thoughtful

Mistress: "Don't forget, Norah, we dine at seven sharp."
Norah (the maid): "Well, mum, if I'm late ye needn't wait for me."

Voluntary

"What's the matter, dear?"
"We've been asked to contribute ten dollars to the yearly free will offering."

The Cleverest

Father: "Who is the cleverest boy in your class?"
Son: "Jens Kristain—he can waggle his ears."—*Vikingen* (Oslo).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1927 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Lamp of Experience

ON THE threshold of a new year it is not idle to indulge in a glance backward over the accomplishments of the past twelve months to see what basis has been laid for better conditions in the future. Has the peace outlook improved? The symposium presented on another page of this paper finds statesmen in Europe not of one opinion. Nor could a condition other than this be expected where so many problems of a territorial and political nature await solution. Yet there is a strong feeling among the masses—especially in countries which came out of the war victorious—that the prospect is brighter, and body is given to this opinion by the outcome of events of the recent past.

The state of war between Poland and Lithuania has ended. Italy no longer looks askance at Jugoslavia. The difficulties which disturbed the governments in Paris and Rome are in process of solution, and an approach toward a friendly understanding is on the way.

Russia has emerged from its isolation, united its voice to the demand for the abolition of armaments, and blossomed forth as a peacemaker, employing its good offices with salutary effect in bridging the gulf between the Baltic states. Security—upon which France lays particular stress—is intrusted to a committee, and those earnestly desiring disarmament have learned lessons that should prove of great value to them when the question again comes up for discussion.

Perhaps the most marked advance has been in the West. Yet in the East there has been a notable change. The turmoil which threatened to drag the powers into the vortex has narrowed down to internal strife in China. With a Pan-American Conference in prospect at Havana, at which it is hoped to knit closer the ties that bind the countries comprising the Western Hemisphere, brighter visions rise. In the promotion of better international relations, a great opportunity will be afforded the press at that conference. Earlier conferences have shown the power of the press in molding public opinion and in bringing to light the responsibility that rests upon it.

In a retrospect, the pervading theme is found to be peace. Many avenues toward making it permanent have been explored, and progress has marked every step where peace has been in the heart and not on the lips alone. The avenues have not been exhausted. There has been a revulsion of feeling against the implements of the battle field.

Warriors no longer march across the pages of history and poetry in triumphant hosts.

The peace emissary is hero.

The lamp of experience is lighting the way, and the future is bright with promise.

Cuba in the Limelight

WHEN President Coolidge and President Calles of Mexico meet on Cuban soil next month, on the occasion of the Pan-American Conference, to be held at Havana, these chief magistrates of neighboring republics can hardly fail to be impressed by what their sister nation in the Caribbean is accomplishing as a worthy member of the great all-American commonwealth. The present Government of the island republic has been especially devoted to such constructive work as shall make land communication more feasible throughout the entire country, and for this purpose the building of the great Central and National Highway is being pushed forward with all possible speed. President Coolidge's well-known interest in roadway construction, as pertaining to the United States, suggests that while in Cuba he may spare the time to discover for himself what is being done there to further transportation.

Planned to run for a distance of some 700 miles, from one end of Cuba to the other, this national highway system, when completed, is likely to work a powerful transformation in the economic activities of the entire Nation. While considerable mining is already now bringing wealth to that country, heretofore it has been the agricultural development which has proved the greatest revenue producer. Merely to mention sugar at once brings before the thought those vast plantations in Santa Clara Province.

From Havana work is now being pushed in both directions, and the scenes recall similar construction labor in the United States, in particular where some of the main sections are in charge of an American engineering firm. With a stated outlay of $75,000,000, nothing of a similar nature was ever before attempted in Cuba on so huge a scale. And it speaks well for the Nation that, in spite of a certain money stringency that required retrenchments in many directions, it was decided that nothing should be permitted to interfere with the highway construction work. The time for its completion will be about five years, but as rapidly as sections are finished they are put to use.

Tourists who have visited Cuba in the past have found it difficult to get very far away from Havana because of the poor roads, and hence some exceptionally beautiful parts of the island have remained terra incognita to visitors. All this is likely to be changed as soon as the new highway system opens up the country. There is no reason why Cuba should not cash in to the fullest extent on its natural beauty. There are countries which look upon the tourist trade as among their leading income items. Certainly, where nature has been so prodigal as in the case of the Pearl of the Antilles, the Cubans would be doing themselves an injustice by not taking every advantage of what thus has been placed at their service.

Economically considered, therefore, and as a factor of the greatest importance to Cuba, this national highway construction writes itself large on the program of the West Indian Republic. The island should be welcome to all the publicity it can possibly get from the coming visit of President Coolidge. Wholly apart from what it may mean politically when the American and Mexican Presidents shake hands in Havana, Cuba enters the limelight with its progressive ideals so far advanced that, an outpost though it is to the American continent, it can point westward in full confidence that as an independent nation it has not only "arrived" in every sense of the word, but has come to stay. The very fact that the Pan-American Conference chose Havana for its coming gathering indicates the place the Republic has attained to as 1928 makes its bow.

Patriotic Philanthropy

GREAT BRITAIN is probably the most heavily taxed nation in the world, as a result of the World War, and yet the sturdy citizens of the islands in the North Sea pay with but little grumbling, with but little complaint. It is regarded as a duty "to pay for the war." It should be remembered that the richer the individual, the higher is his proportion of the taxes to be paid. Not only, however, do the British pay these abnormally high taxes, but every once in a while the world learns that some patriotic individual has forwarded to the Government a large sum of money, or its equivalent, to assist in liquidating its enormous debt, and thus lessen, even if only infinitesimally, the heavy burden of taxation carried on the shoulders of his fellow-countrymen. In this way a total of over £1,000,000 has been paid into the British Treasury.

The latest gift of this nature is of a somewhat unique character, and was made as most of them have been, anonymously. The amount is the handsome sum of £100,000, and the condition on which it has been given is that the money shall lie at compound interest for a number of years before being applied to the reduction of the national debt. As money at 5 per cent doubles itself in about 14 years, it is easy to perceive that in a comparatively short time the original £100,000 will have grown into a most respectable sum.

It may be recalled to the credit of the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, that he it was who started the ball rolling in giving these large sums of money toward the amelioration of his country's condition. It will be remembered that Mr. Baldwin, when the country's need was most urgent, realized 20 per cent of his entire fortune, which he valued at some £580,000, and with this amount he purchased £150,000 of the new war loan. The gift was anonymous, and it was only later that Mr. Wickham Steed made the matter public in the Review of Reviews. This patriotic example was followed with donations of other sums of money, extremely satisfactory to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the total amount thus received, as before stated, is considerably over £1,000,000.

Workers in a New Rôle

HOW radical a change the attitude of the captains of industry toward workers has undergone has rarely, if ever, been more clearly set forth than in the speech of Charles M. Schwab before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. That the change in relationship between the employer and workers which has been wrought in recent years is nothing short of revolutionary he made very plain. And as a result, strikes, lockouts, and other unprofitable interruptions to the peaceful progress of industry have been all but eliminated.

A unique feature of the present situation is the recognition by industrial leaders of the necessity for prosperity among the workers in order that they may become large consumers of the products of industry. If industry is to function to its capacity, products must find ready market. This can be insured in the highest degree only as the workers themselves are in financial condition to become purchasers, not only of daily necessities, but in some degree of so-called luxuries as well; and established industry includes the making of many articles which would be so classed. Mr. Schwab said:

> We have come to a new viewpoint toward the payment of wages. Our better relations have brought a greater understanding of the reciprocal value to national well-being of a class of well-paid workers whose buying power is sufficient to take the output of our mass production.

This economic policy first voiced by Henry Ford, or, at least, first put into large operation by him, finds echo in a basic steel industry, producing not a finished product which the workers would purchase, but a material which is utilized in the great building industries of the world. There could hardly be a more striking illustration of the awakening on the part of employers to the fact that, if the national well-being is to be realized to the full, there can be no class of underpaid workers living in poverty.

While the reason for this changed aspect may be wholly economic, yet the results make for such improved conditions of labor as to command the attention of all who have the welfare of humanity at heart. The prosperity of the American laborer and his larger share in the best things of daily existence is an example before the whole world. Among improved conditions which workers of the Bethlehem Steel Company enjoy as recited by Mr. Schwab is their participation in the counsels of the company in all matters pertaining to their welfare. This results in vastly improved conditions for the laborers. The employees now own some $17,000,000 worth of the company's stock, a fact which in itself constitutes a most wholesome incentive to the developing of a higher degree of efficiency and to the continuance of amicable relations.

Striking a Sugar Balance

NEGOTIATIONS between Col. Jose M. Tarafa, representing the Republic of Cuba, and delegates from Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland, representing the sugar-growing and refining interests, have concluded, with the reported ratification of an agreement to restrict the amount of sugar produced annually in those countries. The exact nature of the articles of this agreement have not yet been made public, and may not be given out until Colonel Tarafa returns to Cuba. Enough is known, however, of the general purport of the arrangement entered into by the respective sugar-producing nations, to justify the conclusion that Cuba will restrict her coming crop to a maximum of 4,000,000 tons, and that the other parties to the agreement will limit the planting of sugar beets and the exportation of refined sugar during the years 1928-1929.

An effort is also being made to effect an agreement with the Holland sugar interests, representing the large production of Java, with a view to restricting the output of the latter country to the tonnage of this year's crop. It is understood that the Dutch planters are willing to agree that they will not increase the acreage devoted to sugar growing, but in view of a possibly greater yield per acre are not ready to fix a maximum figure for their output.

The significance of these parleyings over the regulation of the amount to be produced of such a staple commodity as sugar is the frank recognition by those concerned that nations do not live to themselves alone, but are necessarily affected by the industrial and commercial activities of other lands. The situation in Cuba, with its potential great surplus of sugar, is due in large part to conditions arising out of the World War period, when the Cuban planters were besought to increase their output so that the allied nations might have a sufficient supply. With the rehabilitation of the sugar industry in Europe, the world's production tends to increase beyond the demand, and the result has been to reduce prices to a point that leaves no profit to the planters.

"Through the Opening Door—"

ALTHOUGH many are certain that they dislike moralizing of any kind, the practice is nevertheless almost a universal one, as seen, for example, in the retrospection that attends the closing of an old year, and the anticipation which greets the dawn of a new year. It is an age-old characteristic of human thought to look forward to golden days, to place an Eden at the gateway of beginnings, and a paradise at the end of endeavor. And if, in any given period of time, or in any particular undertaking, hopes have not been fulfilled, it is, therefore, comforting and salutary to feel that a door is again opened toward fresh and splendid opportunity.

Retrospection thus has its greatest usefulness, not in dwelling regretfully upon the errors that may have been inscribed on the tablet of a closed year, but rather in separating from the chaff the wheat of well-learned lessons; for, as often as otherwise, in human experience, the secret of success is gleaned out of apparent failure or mistakes. What was the precious grain of truth that was not clearly discerned, or was entirely overlooked, in passed testing times? If one can see, in retrospect, how one might have done better in a given circumstance; if one can understand how one might have loved more, and thus have taken the easier and the more successful way, then, surely, one has garnered out of the year's experiences the secret to truer achievement just ahead; for the opportunity to baffle hate with kindliness, to conquer fear with courage and love will undoubtedly appear for each before the new year has recorded many setting suns.

And what is true of individual experience is as true of collective experience. Nations, as men, must, and do, learn to replace hate with friendliness, because they find that hate is itself the essence of failure, and love is the substance of success. Thus, moralizing concerns itself with truth; and time may be taken as an ally, not as an enemy, in the advancement toward clearer views of the divine demand in human affairs.

If the new year shall record yet other obstacles to be surmounted, yet other mistakes to be retrieved, yet other temporary defeats, this need only mean that, as history has written what is true in human experience, it has shown that the most worthy undertakings have encountered the greatest opposition, and what has resulted in most good to the individual and to mankind has been attained, in the face of whatever difficulties, through faith and trust in the unconquerable truth. It is this persistence of good which thus links the unfolding years, and shows that life and progress and success and happiness are not to be determined by time or by material conditions, but by the victory of good over evil in individual and in collective consciousness.

With an attitude of courage and faith, each one may look

> "... through the opening door that time unlocks,"

confident that out of whatever experiences may appear, the good alone shall remain, because, simply, He who is the infinitude of good

> "... hath already said what shall betide"!

Random Ramblings

The lira has been stabilized. The drachma may be stabilized. World-famous economists have commented. An average citizen of the United States was heard to ask meekly, "Won't they ever stabilize the dime?"

There is one case in which the public is beginning to believe that some of the substitutes offered to purchasers may be "just as good as the real thing"—or a good deal better. That is in the buying of wars.

The head of America's largest investment banking house becomes also the head of America's largest steel company. Does this prove an affinity between steel and gold?

Success of recent experiments with a fuel consisting of mixed gasoline and alcohol indicate that the place for the latter is in the motor, not the motorist.

The woman who a few years back thought she'd never get used to a gas range has a daughter who knows all the ins and outs of a gas wagon.

With airplanes making the trip from New York to Cuba an eight-hour ride, "way down south" no longer seems appropriate.

And now "used radios" may be seen in some stores. We may soon look forward to the "used plane" market.

A quiet evening at home nowadays is the one when the radio battery is away being charged.

Unlike a baseball player, every time Colonel Lindbergh strikes out he makes a hit.

Courtesy is a personal investment that pays big dividends.

"The 1927 Balance Sheet for Peace and Progress"

II

THE announcement has recently been made in Geneva that domestic slavery had been abolished at Kalat, in Baluchistan, India. Slavery has also been suppressed in remote parts of Burma. A general treaty for the outlawing of slavery and forced labor is now before the nations for ratification. The plans of the League's Slavery Commission call for the reduction of forced labor and its final abolition. According to recent reports from Geneva the anti-slavery convention has been signed by thirty-five governments.

The year 1927 has registered significant gains in the realm of international economics. Forty-six nations, including the United States, were represented in the Economic Conference that convened in Geneva on May 4. This conference dealt with the problems of fluctuating currencies and tariff barriers between countries. Agricultural matters were also discussed. There seemed to be a general agreement among European delegates that continental tariff walls are a menace to peace and should be removed or considerably modified. Plans were informally agreed to for the following up of this conference in the fields of commerce, industry and agriculture.

Mention of these international gatherings should include the reference to the Conference of Press Experts that met in Geneva in October. This conference was attended by 100 delegates from thirty-six nations, including the United States. These heads of government press bureaus, directors of news agencies, editors and journalists of every description, discussed at great lengths the possible improvement of press relations as one of the most important steps in the direction of moral disarmament.

Perhaps the most significant advance toward world amity that has been made within the past year has been in those less dramatic incidents which, because of their purely cultural and nonpolitical nature, have escaped the attention of the casual observer. Reference is made to such practices as the international exchange of correspondence among school children, the sending of "Friendship Dolls" to Japan, the holding of peace-declamation and world-essay contests, the convening of popular institutes on international relations, the holding of "International Good-Will Dinners," the observing of World Good-Will Day, and the international exchange of students and professors.

On March 3 there were distributed to the children of Japan, under the management of the Imperial Department of Education, no fewer than 13,000 "Friendship Dolls," the gift of the children of the United States. These dolls were accorded official recognition. They were sent all over the island empire, exhibited in department stores and public buildings, and interpreted everywhere as a symbol of the friendship existing between the children of these two countries.

◇ ◇ ◇

Japan, desirous of giving recognition to this gesture of friendship, has sent to America some sixty "Doll Ambassadors of Good Will," one from each prefecture, made by the most expert doll artists in the world. These dolls will be exhibited in various centers throughout the United States before being distributed among their future owners. Thus are the ties of friendship strengthened.

Just now the Committee on World Friendship Among Children is arranging for a good-will project with Mexico. "Friendship School Bags" are to be sent to the chilldren of Mexico by the children of the United States, a project already approved by the Mexican Vice-Minister of Education.

Under the auspices of the Junior Red Cross and similar organizations, thousands of letters were exchanged during the past year by the children of many countries. It is not possible to measure the influence of these friendly contacts. It is enough to say that the "pen is mightier than the sword," and that through this type of correspondence a highway of international courtesy and friendship is being made over which future generations may walk in peace and security.

The American School Citizenship League has added to this leaven of international understanding through such projects as world-essay contests. The year 1927 witnessed the successful culmination of two such efforts, the first a contest open to the students in normal schools and teachers' colleges the world over on the theme, "The Teacher an Agent of International Good Will," and a second contest, open to the scholars of secondary schools, on the subject, "How the Youth of the World Can Promote International Good Will."

World Good-Will Day, May 18, was more widely observed this year than ever before, particularly in public schools and other educational institutions. In many high schools in the United States and elsewhere seniors and other students write messages to the students of different lands. These messages are sent to the school authorities of the cities chosen, when the letters are translated and issued to the peoples of these respective communities.

Ever since 1922 the children of Wales have been radiocasting a wireless message of friendship to the children of the world. The text of the message transmitted this year was as follows:

> We, boys and girls of the principality of Wales and of Monmouthshire greet with a cheer the boys and girls of every other country under the sun. Will you, millions of you, join in our prayer that God will bless the efforts of the good men and women of every race and people who are doing their best to settle the old quarrels without fighting? Then there will be no need for any of us, as we grow older, to show our pride for the country in which we were born by going out to hate and to kill one another. Long live the League of Nations—the friend of every mother, the protector of every home, and the guardian angel of the youth of the world.

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The cultivation of this will to peace has been stimulated in many other ways. One hundred American boys were sent to Denmark on a good-will visitation, sailing from New York City on July 23. These boys had been selected for this distinction on the basis of an exchange of correspondence between various school groups the world over. For five weeks these young men, the makers of tomorrow's history, were treated as guests of honor in Danish homes. They returned from their pilgrimage with a higher appreciation of Danish culture and civilization, and more devoted in their adherence to the cause of peace and international understanding.

It is estimated that 100,000 students took part in the Briand Speech Competition which came to an end on August 6. This competition, involving a translation of M. Briand's speech welcoming Germany into the League of Nations, became the means by which the youth of the United States gained a wider familiarity with the essential factors in Franco-American relations. Peace declamation contests on a somewhat wider basis have been held during the past year in New York, Ohio and Indiana.

Just now a national oratorical contest on outlaw-war treaties is being sponsored by a large and representative committee headed by Philander P. Claxton, former United States Commissioner of Education. Peace caravans, under the direction of the American Friends' Service Committee toured a number of eastern and western states during the past summer. Indeed, one of the most promising aspects of the current political activities in America is the interest manifested by students and young people generally in the development of a sane and constructive international viewpoint.

International students' banquets have been held during the past year on many college campuses and in a number of the larger cities of the United States. Undergraduate study conferences on international questions have been held in many institutions, participated in by both faculty and students. Discussions and forms on political and racial questions are quite the order of the day in academic circles. An illustration of the concrete manner in which this student interest in international affairs expresses itself may be seen in the action of the student body of Syracuse University in staging a model Assembly of the League of Nations.

Reference should also be made to the fact that in the United States, during 1927, there have been held at least five largely attended institutes on international relations. The convening of these institutes has resulted in the propagation of a vast amount of international good will. It was at Williamstown Institute where Prof. William R. Shepherd of Columbia University advocated the establishment of an official "Inter-American Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation," for the settlement of all disputes that could not be disposed of by diplomatic methods.

Other subjects discussed at Williamstown included universal disarmament, Philippine independence, and the Mexican land and oil controversy. On July 16 the second Institute of Pacific Relations convened at Honolulu, with delegates present from Australia, Great Britain, Canada, China, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States.

The current situation in China constituted the central theme of the institute, although much time and attention were given to the entire range of religious, political, cultural and educational problems of the Pacific. During late July a conference on Latin-American relations was held at the University of New Hampshire. The speakers on this occasion examined in a critical though constructive fashion the strained relations then existing between the United States and Mexico and Nicaragua.

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In early August the Institute on Public Affairs was held on the campus of the University of Virginia. The outlawry of war was the theme that bulked large on the mental horizon of this particular group. The Western Institute of Politics has just lately been held at Riverside, Calif. Here, too, the public was given an opportunity of sharing in the discussion of the current political issues that were there introduced.

These various institutes and conferences disclose to what extent the citizenry of the Nation is becoming concerned with those questions that make for peace or war between our own and other peoples. Of world-wide significance, also, was this year's meeting of the World Federation of Education Associations, held in Toronto, Canada, August 7-12. The educators of the nations there proposed, henceforth, to dedicate the profession of teaching to the ends of peace.

Moreover, many religious organizations, during the past twelve months, have reaffirmed their determination to continue their efforts in behalf of a world at peace with itself. The Federal Council of Churches, as already indicated, has launched a vigorous crusade for the negotiation and ratification of all-inclusive arbitration treaties. Several denominational bodies, constituent to the Federal Council of Churches, have already issued pronouncements in favor of outlawry-of-war treaties. The International Christian Endeavor Society, in session at Cleveland, July 3-8, with 12,000 young people present, adopted a program of world dimensions, calling for the abandonment of international prejudices by the Christian youth of the nations.

The World Alliance for International Friendship, at its Good Will Congress in St. Louis, November 9-11, formulated a message to the public in which the following statements of belief may be found:

> We earnestly urge upon the President and Senate a serious consideration of this (Borah outlawry of war) resolution and the adoption of some action to indicate the willingness of the United States to join with other nations in renouncing war as a means of settling international disputes. . . . We believe that in the event of war among other nations, the United States, even while remaining neutral, should take steps to prevent our neutrality giving aid or comfort to the aggressor nation. . . . We believe that practical steps should be taken to reduce armaments. . . . Without raising the question of the expediency of maintaining an adequate military or naval defense so long as the war system lasts, we deplore any tendencies which put undue emphasis on militarism in education. . . . We emphasize the responsibility of all educators for the early training of our youth for peace by developing in them the spirit of good will toward the peoples of all lands. To this end we recommend increased opportunities in our schools for the appreciative study of other peoples and cultures, as well as our own, and a true perspective of ourselves as a nation in relation to other nations.

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The World Alliance, with branches in forty different countries, continues to strengthen the will to peace among the peoples of the earth. Under the auspices of this organization plans are going forward for the convening, in 1930 in Geneva, of a universal congress of religions on peace. It is expected that many of the world's religions will be represented at that gathering for the purpose of placing the ban of their respective faiths on the institution of war.

In England, the Norwood Peace Crusade has awakened among all classes of people a vital interest in the issues of peace and war. The fundamental premise underlying the church's activities with respect to world problems is that war is not inevitable, that it can and will be uprooted whenever individuals and nations are willing to purge their thought of mutual distrust and suspicion.

Ignorance is thus being dissipated and an intelligent understanding, reinforced by attitudes of good will, is being developed in the public consciousness. All this is a distinct gain for peace and augurs well for the future.

The 1927 balance sheet for peace and progress makes good reading as the year comes to an end. Politics and statesmanship are astir with a new hope. The outlawry of war looms up as a way of escape from the barbarism of armed conflict. Popular interest in arbitration and disarmament is on the increase. Nations are beginning to learn the art of conferring together before the battles are fought. They are signing binding covenants of peace and friendship. The opium traffic is on the defensive. The slave trade is under condemnation all over the world. The youth of the world, in ever-increasing numbers, are enlisting themselves on the side of international concord and understanding. Education and religion have joined hands in an effort to rid the international consciousness of its haunting dreads and fears. The old year fades into history. The new year dawns. The story of the past is one of steady progress. The future will still find humanity looking upward and reaching outward in quest of a still brighter and fairer world.

W. W. VK.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Sing a Song of Sixpence"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the MONITOR recently there was published an interesting version of the old nursery rhyme, "Sing a Song of Sixpence," with reference to its origin. A clipping which I have, without author or date, gives a rather pretty allegorical significance of the old rhyme:

> The four-and-twenty blackbirds represent the twenty-four hours. The bottom of the pie is the world, and the top crust is the sky. The opening of the pie is the dawn of day, when the birds begin to sing (the sight is surely fit for any King). The King is the sun, and the gold pieces that slip through his fingers as he counts are the golden sunshine. The Queen sitting in the dark kitchen is the moon, and the honey with which she regales herself is the moonlight. The maid at work in the garden, before her King, the sun, has risen is the morning twilight, and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds. The bird that brings a tragic end to the song by "nipping off her nose" is the sunset.

Flemington, N. J. FANNIE J. ABBOTT.

As to Outlawing the Submarine

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Cannot there be a concerted effort made among the people and nations of this earth to outlaw the submarine?

Surely any thinking person can see that even in peace time it is an instrument of destruction and a blot on civilization.

The recent disaster may crystallize the people of the United States into concerted action, for it is only through the people banishment can come.

R. W. G.

New York, N. Y.